The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII......NO. 5433. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Tenure-of-Office Bill Discussed in the Senate.

Confidence in Gen. Grant Expressed by All Parties.

The Suffrage Amendment Again Passed by the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The debate on the Tenure-of-Office bill in the Senate to-day, and the expression of views by leading Senators, and by others who merely follow, leaves the question of its total repeal in some doubt. The discussion of this question to-day was not remarkable for any great breadth or scope of argument, and those who spoke on the subject did not receive much attention after they had in the first few sentences declared on which side they intended to cast their votes. The question is, Shall the act be repealed or modified. Mr. MORTON appears so far to lead those who will vote for the House bill. Mr. MORGAN, Mr. CAMERON, Mr. DOOLITTLE and Mr. ROBERTSON have ranged themselves on his side. Mr. CONKLING, who opened the debate to-day, takes very strong and decided ground in favor of the modification of the act. Mr. HOWE, and Mr. SAWYER, who also made speeches to-day, will probably vote on the same side. Senator EDMUNDS, who has the management of the bill, would prefer not to touch it at all, but he will endeavor to retain as much of it as possible on the statute books, and will consequently vote with Senator WILLIAMS in favor of the modification. Mr. SUMNER will advocate its repeal, and Mr. WILSON will support the modification. Mr. SHERMAN desires it swept away forever. Mr. DIXON and Mr. DOOLITTLE were the only Democrats who spoke to-day, and both, of course, were in favor of the House proposition to repeal it altogether. Mr. CONKLING's speech was a severe attack on the present Administration, to which Mr. DIXON attempted to reply. Gen. GRANT's name was frequently introduced, and every mention of it by Radical, Conservative and Democrat was accompanied by an expression of the utmost confidence in his future. The merits of the question were barely touched on. SAWYER, who is looming up pretty strongly among the Southern members, thought that a measure of this character should have been enacted twenty years ago, but his further enunciation that, as a party check and safeguard, it should be kept on the statute book, was a fearful blunder and an unwise admission. Altogether, the debate to-day was tame and dull and languid. There were but few spectators in the galleries, and the interest on the floor was not greater than that evidenced when any ordinary measure of legislation is under consideration. Before adjournment at 4:30, an effort was made to hold a night session, but it failed, and the whole subject goes over to Monday.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The House to-day, after settling the New-Mexico election case in favor of CHAVES, by ousting CLEVER, who has held the seat by virtue of a fraudulent certificate for nearly two years, proceeded to act upon the Senate amendments to the Constitutional Suffrage amendment. It was Mr. BOUTWELL's intention to move to nonconcur, but Mr. BINGHAM got in an amendment similar to that which prevailed in the Senate in the first instance when offered by Senator WILSON, to wit, that no State should make any law abridging the right of any citizen to vote or hold office on the ground of race, color, nativity, property, creed or previous condition of servitude. Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the words "hold office," which was lost—yeas 71, nays 97. Mr. BINGHAM's amendment was then agreed to—yeas 93, nays 70. Then the joint resolution as amended was passed—yeas 140, nays 33—and it was, for the third time, sent back to the Senate for concurrence. The belief now is that the Senate will agree to it, but the Pacific coast Senators will probably oppose it, because it breaks down their laws against the Chinese. Although a Conference Committee was once ordered in the House on this proposition, it has never gone there, the Senate apparently agreeing with Judge WOODWARD's idea that such matters ought not to be settled in Committee of Conference.

NEW LAWS.

The usual notification that the following bills had become laws without the signature of the Executive, by reason of the expiration of the ten days' limit, was sent to Congress this afternoon by the President: Bill for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute people in the District of Columbia, which appropriates $30,000; resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, which provides for the removal of all persons now holding civil offices in those States who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act of July 18, 1862, and authorizes the District Commander to fill vacancies created by the removal of such persons; resolution relative to the recent contract for stationery for the Department of the Interior. All of which were sent to the President on the 6th inst.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

A colored man, J. S. RICHARDSON, of this city, has addressed a note to Mayor BOWEN, as Chairman of the Committee on the sale of tickets for the Inauguration Ball, stating that a number of his friends from Philadelphia and New-York would be here on the 4th of March, and asks whether any distinction on account of color is to be made in the sale of tickets. Mayor BOWEN this morning addressed him a reply, in which he says:

"That any person of respectable character and standing in this community who applies and pays for a ticket to the inauguration ball, to be held in the north wing of the Treasury Department, will not be denied, at least so far as my action is concerned. The question of color never having arisen in the Committee, I cannot, of course, decide for them."

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

The resolution respecting the Provisional Governments of Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, provides:

That persons holding offices in these States who cannot take or subscribe to an oath of office according to a previous act of Congress, shall, on the passage of this resolution, be removed therefrom; it shall be the duty of the different Commanders to fill the vacancies so created by appointment of persons who can take the oath, provided that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, as provided in the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution, shall have qualified for office.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President to-day sent a brief message to the House, inclosing the following:

To the President:

The Secretary of State referring to his report to the President of 29th ult., accompanied by a copy of correspondence relating to the imprisonment in Ireland of Messrs. WARREN and COSTELLO, citizens of the United States, has the honor to report further, that he has been informed by Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, Her British Majesty's Minister here, and by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the United States Minister at London, that these persons have been released. Respectfully submitted, WM. H. SEWARD, Department of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1869.

THE OHIO RIVER DISASTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Solicitor of that Department to take the necessary steps to secure the enforcement of the twelfth section of the act of 1838, against the pilots of the steamers *United States* and *America*, because of the recent collision between those vessels, which resulted in so large a loss of life. The section referred to provides that every Captain, engineer, pilot or other person employed on board of any steamboat or vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam, by whose misconduct, negligence or inattention to his respective duties, the life of any person on board said vessel may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction thereof imposes heavy penalities.

THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

Nothing of any special interest occurred at the Army Headquarters to-day. A large number of visitors called on Gen. GRANT, including several Senators and Representatives. Among them were Senators CHANDLER, RICE, WILSON, KELLOGG, Senator-elect FENTON, and many others.

ANOTHER CONTESTED ELECTION.

S. L. HOGE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, arrived here last night. He claims a seat in Congress from the Third District of that State. Mr. REED, the Democratic candidate, received a majority of the votes cast, and has a certificate to that effect.

Judge HOGE brings a certificate, signed by the Board of Canvassers and by the Governor, that he received a majority of the legal vote.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS.

The Committee on the Census, at their meeting to-day, discussed the question whether the ratio of representation should be enlarged so as to retain the present number of representatives, or whether the present ratio should remain unaltered. The latter would increase the number of representatives.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, who has been confined to his house for several days by sickness, is improving in health.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated GEORLE W. SUMMERS for Postmaster at Augusta, Ga.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Chief Engineer JOHN W. MOORE has been ordered to the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., on March 1, to relieve Chief Engineer W. P. BROOKS, who is placed on waiting orders.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF CURRENCY.

Receipts of fractional currency from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day	$891,000
Shipments.	
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	$100,000
To the National Banks	122,850
Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for the National Banks as security for circulation	342,567,900
And for public deposits	34,217,350
National Bank currency, issued during the week	202,600
Total to date	312,733,326
Mutilated bills returned	11,929,342
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	988,907
Actual circulation at this date	299,815,077
Redemptions of fractional currency for the week	637,700

YELLOW FEVER IN PERU.

The United States Consul at Valparaiso writes to the Secretary of State as follows:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, VALPARAISO, Jan. 16, 1869.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: I regret to be obliged to report that the yellow fever, which caused such fearful loss of life at Lima, Callao, and the ports south in Peru, on this coast, has again made its appearance, in a most malignant form, at the ports south of Callao. The steamer due here on the 5th was quarantined for a few days on its arrival, as there had been two or three deaths on its passage, and others were sick. Finally one died in the harbor, and was buried at sea, when the vessel was permitted to come to its anchorage, the passengers to land and the freight to be discharged. The steamer of the 11th, arriving one day behind time, reported a clean bill of health, and was permitted to come to its anchorage without going through the form of quarantine. The officers and passengers, as well as letters from the north of this, report the disease as more virulent and fatal than last year, when at its height.

With proper quarantine and sanitary regulations this city hopes to escape, as it did last season, from this epidemic, though several persons were landed here who were sick with that disease.

I have the honor, &c.,

A. W. CLARK, United States Consul.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The President laid before the Senate the credentials of EUGENE CASSERLY, Senator elect from California.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. COLE presented the petition of citizens of California praying for woman suffrage in the District of Columbia.

THE STEAMER NEVA.

Mr. SUMNER called up the joint resolution authorizing the Attorney-General to investigate the claim of NOTT & CO. for damages for the seizure of the steamer *Neva* by the Chinese Government, and providing for their indemnity. Passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MORGAN presented the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce relative to the bridge between New-York and Brooklyn.

Also, a petition of citizens of Virginia praying for the ratification of the Constitution adopted by the Convention in Richmond in 1867, and solemnly protesting against the removal of political disabilities in that State.

ABBOTT Q. ROSS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill for the relief of ABBOTT Q. ROSS, of Ohio, was passed. It gives him $5,000 for the use of his invention utilizing steam as a means of naval warfare.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the bill in relation to certain private land claims in New-Mexico was taken up and passed.

THE LAWS RELATING TO CUSTOMS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with an amendment, the House bill to repeal the act approved March 2, 1867, regulating the disposition of fines, penalties and forfeitures received under the laws relating to customs; and to amend certain acts for the prevention and punishment of frauds on the revenue, and for the prosecution of smuggling.

The amendment restricts the repeal of the second, third and fourth sections of said act.

NEW COLLECTION DISTRICTS.

Mr. MORGAN reported also favorably the House bill to establish the Collection District of Aroostook, Me., and to more accurately define the boundaries of the District of Newark, N. J., which was taken up and passed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to allow the City National Bank of New-Orleans and the Second National Bank of Plattsburg to change their names.

MINNESOTA UNIVERSITY.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill authorizing the claim of Minnesota to land for the support of a State University.

THE SHIP AGRA.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the ship *Agra*, of Boston, which was put under the protection of the British flag during the rebellion.

Mr. NYE said he was strongly opposed to allowing American shipowners who, from selfish motives, had put their vessels under foreign flags, to bring them again under the protection of the American flag.

Mr. CORBETT said that the transfer of the *Agra* was made without the consent of her owners. He called attention to the statement in the memorial of the owners.

Mr. NYE said that if that were so, the transfer was illegal and no legislation was necessary to reinstate the vessel in her former position.

Mr. CAMERON was in favor of a general bill applying to all vessels that were entitled to be given again the protection of the American flag, and until such a bill could be passed he would have the interested parties wait.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senator from Pennsylvania forgot that these gentlemen had already waited a good while. He, too, was in favor of a general bill, but he wished in the meantime to take up individual cases and deal with them on their merits. To let this bill wait would be to kill it.

Mr. NYE read the statement of the memorialists, that the transfer of the *Agra* had been made against their wishes, but that as the person who made it had authority to do so, they could not prevent it, and said that the act of this authorized agent was legally the act of the owners, and that, therefore, he was opposed to admitting the vessel again to the protection of the flag of the United States. If this bill should pass it would be the precedent for the restoration of all vessels transferred to the protection of foreign flags by their owners.

Mr. SUMNER said this bill was an exceptional case.

Mr. NYE insisted that there was nothing exceptional about it, and moved an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to all vessels similarly situated.

The discussion continued until the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up, as unfinished business, the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. CHANDLER made an unsuccessful effort to have it set aside for the purpose of taking up the business of the Committee on Commerce, but the evening session of Tuesday next was set apart for the consideration of the business of that Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, Wednesday evening was set apart for the consideration of the business from the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to set aside the bill temporarily, that he might move to assign next Wednesday for the consideration of his Naturalization bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS opposed the motion, because he regarded the bill as one which, if passed, would make naturalization very expensive and almost impossible.

The motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN was lost, and the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE ACT.

Mr. CONKLING said it was generally believed that any human action could be justified by proving it the best alternative, and in that way the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act could be easily and fully justified. It had been enacted to meet an attempt made in the interest of slavery and treason, to make merchandise of the offices and honors of the country, and of the integrity of its citizens, and to employ the purse of the nation to enrich and aggrandize the nation's foes. Now, however, the exigency had passed away, and the Executive Office was about to be intrusted to one who had never set himself above the law, but who everywhere had evinced such sense, moderation, capacity and integrity as entitled him to the confidence of Congress and of the people. The question was, how to dispose with so much of the Tenure-of-Office act as was now needless and inconvenient, and to dispense with no more. Looking merely at the requirements of the next four years, he would have no objection to the absolute repeal of the law or its complete suspension; but neither was necessary; and for other reasons he preferred to retain the law in the modified form in which it will stand, if the report of the Judiciary Committee should be adopted. The great merit of the act and the great reason for retaining it in some form was, that it asserted the true theory of the Constitution in regard to the respective rights of the President and the Senate in filling the public offices, and denied the right, sometimes claimed by the former, to make or unmake such officers at his will. If the proposition of the Judiciary Committee should be adopted, it would be "lawful for the President, during the recess of the Senate, whenever, in his opinion, the public good should require." The law, therefore, would really impose no restriction whatever upon the President, while it would assert the true construction of the Constitution upon this point—a construction which had already been asserted by a large majority of both Houses of Congress, and which could not with consistency safely be abandoned.

Mr. MORTON said that inasmuch as the law advocated by the Senator from New-York would require the Senate to pass upon the propriety or impropriety of the President's action in removing officers during a recess of the Senate, it would not be a mere matter of phraseology, as the Senator from New-York had said it would be.

Mr. CONKLIN replied that the Constitution expressly provided that the Senate should revise the appointments of the President made during a recess.

Mr. MORTON said that under the law before the passage of the Tenure-of-Office law, when the President removed A B in the recess and appointed C D to fill the vacancy, even if the Senate refused to confirm the appointment, that did not put A B back. But under the law as the Senator from New-York would have it, the refusal of the Senate to confirm a suspension from office by the President would put into office again the officer removed, so that it would not be without practical effect.

Mr. CONKLING replied, that at the same moment, with or without the law, the President would become clothed with the power of filling an office, because under the law an office must remain vacant till the Senate confirms the appointment of some one to fill it, and without the law the President could dismiss the incumbent of an office and appoint a substitute to hold the place during the whole vacation.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that the question whether, under the Constitution of the United States, the President had the power of removing from office was by no means a new one. It had arisen in the beginning of the Government, and has been decided in the affirmative; and later, in the days of the giants WEBSTER, CALHOUN, CLAY, BENTON and WRIGHT, it had again arisen and been debated and decided in the same way. But the Tenure-of-Office act had introduced a new element by requiring that removals should be for cause, thus putting every officer whom the President desired to remove upon trial before the Senate, and subjecting his character to public scrutiny, and if in any case the Senate should decide that the cause assigned was good, the decision would have the effect of a public judgment by the Senate, that the officer in question was unfit, because of his character, to hold office under the old system; a removal from office did not involve the character of the person removed, but simply indicated that the President preferred the new appointee. If, however, an attempt should be made to carry out practically the theory that every removal must be for cause, it would fail for want of time on the part of the Senate to investigate the cases that would arise, so as to be able to determine the sufficiency or insufficiency of the causes assigned. The Tenure-of-Office act was wrong in theory and incapable of practical execution; and, therefore, he would vote for its repeal.

Mr. DIXON said that he voted against the Tenure-of-Office bill when on its passage, and should now vote for its repeal. He agreed with the Democracy of Connecticut in the idea expressed in the resolution of their recent State Convention, that they would not wage indiscriminate warfare against the Administration of Gen. GRANT. So far as he supported and upheld the Constitution, they would support him or any other President. They were in favor of giving him a fair chance to so administer the Government as to deserve support. They had great hopes that he would do so; and, perhaps, if he were a prophet, he might predict with safety that the time was not far distant when the majority in the Senate would be quarreling over him. If so, perhaps, the honest men of the nation would be benefited by such a difference. Wishing to give Gen. GRANT fair play and an opportunity to serve the country by a generous and magnanimous policy, moved far above the atmosphere of the Radical Party, he should vote to repeal the Civil Tenure bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON was in favor of repeal. The Tenure-of-Office act had been necessary at the time of its enactment, but it was no longer necessary, and to refuse to repeal it would be to manifest a want of confidence in Gen. GRANT.

Mr. HOWE opposed the repeal. The argument that the Tenure-of-Office act should be repealed because Gen. GRANT could be trusted, had no effect upon him, because he had advocated its passage originally, not upon the ground that Mr. JOHNSON could not be trusted, but because he regarded that as an opportune time to correct a great mistake made by the first Congress that ever assembled under the Constitution. It was true that no evil resulted from intrusting the first President with the power of removal at will. It was also true that on the fourth of next March there would be inaugurated a President not unlike the first—a man who, by dint of achievement, had, in a few years, inspired the whole country with unlimited confidence in his wisdom, the purity of his purposes, and his ability to carry them out; and it was no wonder that Senators, and others, should be willing to trust him with extraordinary powers. But he (Mr. HOWE) had no guarantee that future Presidents would be like Gen. GRANT. He was in favor of keeping the Tenure-of-Office act upon the statute book, as a declaration of the true measure of Presidential power, in this direction, under the Constitution.

Mr. SAWYER said he had not the slightest want of confidence in the President elect, but, on the contrary, he deserved the general confidence of the people, because in every position in which he (Gen. GRANT) had been placed he had justified the confidence placed in him. But he thought there was some danger of manifesting confidence in an unwise way—by repealing the Tenure-of-Office Act. He believed if that act had been passed twenty years ago it would have been better for the country, and he was in favor of continuing it in force, at least for the present, and, probably, always; and, even if he were disposed to repeal it, he would not do it on the eve of an Administration, because it would look too much like falling before the rising sun.

Mr. MORTON rose to address the Senate, but gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, so at 4:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MOORE presented a petition of the Shipowners' Association of New-York, for the protection of navigation from illegal exactions by the State and municipal corporations.

THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New-Mexico contested election case.

Mr. PETTIS continued and concluded his argument in favor of the report of the Committee adverse to the right of the sitting delegate.

THE DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

The consideration of the subject was interrupted at 1 o'clock by the Sergeant-at-Arms appearing at the bar of the House with twenty honorable culprits in his charge—the absentees of last night, who had since fallen into his net. They were ranged in the area in front of the Speaker's chair, and were about to be formally arraigned and inquired of as to their excuses, when Mr. BROOMALL rose and offered a resolution directing that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with, and that the Committee on Accounts be authorized to allow to the Sergeant-at-Arms the amount of expense incurred by him.

Mr. RANDALL moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Rejected.

Mr. JUDD inquired what the legal fees of the Sergeant-at-Arms were. He understood that one call of the House had cost $575.

Mr. BROOMALL replied that the fees were $3 20 for each man arrested, and mileage. He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the resolution was adopted. The members in custody then took their seats and the curtain fell on the performance entitled, "Call of the House."

THE ELECTION CASE AGAIN.

The House then resumed the consideration of the New-Mexico contested election case.

Mr. CLEAVER, the sitting delegate, addressed the House for an hour in opposition to the report of the Committee, and in advocacy of his own right to represent the Territory.

The discussion on the election case of New-Mexico was closed by Mr. DAWES, in advocacy of the report, when the vote was taken and the resolution giving the seat as delegate to Mr. CHAVES, the contestant, was agreed to.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, reported a joint resolution postponing the time for the first meeting of the House of Representatives for the Forty-first Congress, from 12 o'clock noon of the 4th of March next, to 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

After explanation by Mr. SCHENCK, the resolution was passed.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that evening sessions be dispensed with, and that instead of them the House meet at 11 o'clock and sit until 5. He had no doubt that a great deal more business would be done in this way.

The Speaker stated the condition of business, and intimated that unless evening sessions were continued the Appropriation bills could not be disposed of in time.

Mr. GARFIELD said he should withhold the proposition for the present.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved, this being one of the last ten days of the session, that the rules be suspended and that the House proceed to consider the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

The rules were suspended by a two-thirds vote.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senate amendment was then taken from the Speaker's table and read, as follows:

ARTICLE 15, SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. WOODWARD asked Mr. BOUTWELL to allow him to offer an amendment providing that the proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to Legislatures to be elected hereafter.

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to let the amendment be offered, remarking that Congress had no right to select the Legislatures to which an amendment should be submitted.

Mr. BINGHAM desired to offer as an amendment the amendment heretofore agreed to by the Senate by a vote of 40 to 16, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, creed, or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. BOUTWELL at first refused to allow any amendment to be offered, but he subsequently consented to the offering of above amendment by Mr. BINGHAM, and to other amendments by Messrs. SHELLABARGER and LOGAN; not admitting, however, the amendment proposed by Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. SHELLABARGER's amendment is as follows:

"Neither the United States nor any State shall abridge or deny to any male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years or over, and who is of sound mind, an equal vote at all elections in the State in which he shall have such actual residence as shall be prescribed by law, except such as have engaged or may hereafter engage in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or other infamous crime; but such right to vote shall be subject to such regulations in form, in their application to all elections, as may be provided by law for preserving the purity of elections, and prescribing the times, places and manner for holding the same."

The amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN is to strike out the words in the Senate amendment "and to hold office." He contended that it was unnecessary, that there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States restricting the right to hold office, except as to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, and that the embodiment of those words in the Constitutional Amendment would endanger its chances for adoption.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, expressed similar views, but still announced his intention to vote for the Senate amendment in order to save this great measure of justice.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked Mr. BOUTWELL to allow him to offer the following amendment:

"No State shall enforce any laws which deny or abridge to any male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 or over, and who is of sound mind, and who has resided in such State one year, and has complied with such regulations, equally applicable to all electors, as to registration and local residence not greater than one year, as may be prescribed by law, an equal right to vote by ballot in all elections in such State, except only to such as have aided or participated, or may aid or participate, in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or any State, or to such as shall be duly convicted of treason, felony or infamous crime."

Mr. BOUTWELL declined to allow it to be offered.

Mr. BINGHAM spoke for ten minutes in explanation and advocacy of his proposed amendment.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke for fifteen minutes in advocacy of the amendment, which he had desired to submit, that the proposed Constitutional Amendment be submitted to State Legislatures to be hereafter elected. He declared that it was a historical and traditionary principle in Pennsylvania politics, that the African was an alien and barbarian race, which should have no act or part in the work of Government.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the rules be suspended, and that the recess and evening session of to-day be dispensed with, and that the House proceed immediately to vote on the pending amendments and the Senate joint resolution without dilatory motions.

Mr. KNOTT moved, at 4 o'clock, that the House adjourn, the only dilatory motion permissible before putting the question on the suspension of the rules.

The House refused to adjourn.

The rules were suspended by yeas 144, to nays 37, and the resolution was adopted.

The vote was first taken on Mr. LOGAN's amendment to strike out the words "and hold office," and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 71, to nays 97.

The vote was next taken on Mr. BINGHAM's amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 93, to nays 70.

Mr. SHELLABARGER withdrew his amendment.

The question was then taken on the Senate resolution as amended, and it was passed by a vote of yeas 140, to nays 33.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS.

Mr. FOX presented the memorial of the General Assembly of New-York, asking Congress to grant pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

FOREIGN PATENTS IN AMERICA.

Mr. MYERS presented the petition of JOHN RICE, MORRIS TASKER & CO. and others, of Philadelphia, for such amendment of the Patent laws as will cause American patents of inventions previously patented in foreign countries to expire here simultaneously with their expiration abroad.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would try to have disposed of on Monday the bill to strengthen the public credit.

The House then, at 5:20 o'clock, adjourned.

Exciting Scenes at a Fire in Richmond.

In Richmond, Va., on Wednesday evening last, while the Grace-street Baptist Church was filled with 2,000 persons, some one created the utmost consternation by shouting out "fire" at the door of the church. So immense was the crowd that ladies were seated on improvised seats in the vestibule and on the gallery steps—to these the lurid flames that shot upward into the sky, seemed to come from the front part of the church. In a moment all was confusion. Dr. BURROWS, from the pulpit, assured the congregation that it was a false alarm; nevertheless, pell-mell, out came crying and frightened ladies and excited men. Luckily no one was damaged much, though several received small injuries before they got to the pavement, and in front of them saw the flames bursting from a chamber window of LEE POWELL's Ladies' Seminary immediately opposite. It soon spread to the long wing, occupied as bedrooms, in which there were dozens of young ladies. The building was quickly filled with hosts of men, who went hard to work. They found the fair occupants of the burning house in the wildest excitement, many *en déshabillé*, terrified, stunned and knowing not what they did, begging for help and assistance. They were all soon placed beyond danger, and, through the efforts of the gentlemen present, most of their clothing and valuables were saved.

THE PERUVIAN FLEET.—The Pensacola *West Florida Commercial* of the 9th inst. states that the Peruvian fleet was making preparations to proceed to sea, and that its departure for Key West might be expected at any moment. The fleet will stop at Key West to obtain expected supplies by the New-York steamers, and in order that the steamers may coal. The monitors can carry but six days' coal, and their stopping must necessarily be frequent.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Surrender of Insurgents at Colon—Peruvian Monitors at Key West.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and of the death of the leader, JOSE GUERRA, formerly District-Attorney. The revolution in the Districts of Colon, Jaquay and Grande, is now considered ended.

The information recently received to the effect that revolutionists are surrounded in the Corojo Mountains is fully confirmed.

The amount of bullion in the Savings Bank since CASTELLE first became President has diminished $700,000.

The Government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

The navy has taken steps to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West, as the Cubans believe the monitors are intended to attack Havana.

The latest Mexican advices report that Dr. SKELTON has had the award granted to him for building a railroad. It is thought that this concession is worth $1,000,000 to the grantee.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has been appointed Governor of the new State of Morelos.

MEXICO.

The City of Puebla Captured by Insurgents and Reoccupied by Government Troops—Revolutionary Movements Throughout the Country.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 13th.

Gen. NEGRETE, on the 3d inst., captured the City of Puebla. He issued proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on the approach of the Government troops, taking the road toward Matamoras. Gen. RACARDI, of the Government troops, now holds Puebla. It was reported that PORFIRIO DIAZ was implicated in this movement, but it was untrue.

The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th, levied a forced loan of $200,000 on the merchants of that town.

The revolutionary Gen. ZEPATA, at Sisal, had fled, Gen. VARGAS having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely.

A revolution was expected at Guadalaxara. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution had also broken out in Tlascala and the places in that vicinity.

A revolution had also broken out in Nuevo Leon. QUIROGA, with 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of Gen. SANTA ANNA.

It was reported that Gen. CORONA would be appointed Minister to Washington.

Gen. CANTO had arrived at Durango.

The contract with the American Pacific steamers had been annulled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Newspapers on the Alabama Treaty Question.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The failure of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty recently concluded between Lord CLARENDON and REVERDY JOHNSON for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, has elicited the following comments from the London journals this morning:

From the Standard, (Conservative.)

The *Morning Standard* regrets the rejection of the convention, after the protracted and laborious negotiations. The advances for a new treaty must come from the United States. England is now unfettered from concessions, and will only treat hereafter on terms of absolute equality.

From the Times.

The *Times* says that the present treaty has testified the amity of England. Its failure does not endanger the friendly relations between the two countries, but will rather serve as a warning in arranging the points of a new convention.

From the Post, (Conservative.)

The *Morning Post* regrets the rejection of the treaty only on account of the delay it will occasion in the restoration of friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States.

GLASGOW, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Anchor Line's steamer *Columbia*, from New-York, was signaled off Movelle this morning.

FRANCE.

The Right of the People to Assemble Prohibited—Card from Gen. Dix.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The recent order of M. FORCADE, the Minister of the Interior, for guarding against an abuse of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Monthurnasse, an arrondissement of the city, but it was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next have been positively prohibited. Wednesday will be the twenty-first anniversary of the second inauguration of Republican Government in France.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister, publishes a card in the papers of this city to-day, denying the story that had been extensively circulated to the effect that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in the matters at issue between Greece and Turkey. The General calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has always been that of non-interference with European political affairs, and affirms that this, too, is and has been his policy.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Montpensier Allowed to Return to Spain.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The *Gaulois* says that MONTPENSIER has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

Explosion of a Powder Mill at Gorham—Fire at Biddeford.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 20.

One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Gambo Falls, in Gorham, blew up today. A man named SHAILES had his leg broken. No other person was injured.

A fire at Biddeford, this morning, destroyed buildings on Alfred-street, occupied by ROBERT CAMPBELL, carriage painter; CHARLES ANTHOINE, carriage builder, and RUSSELL, carriage trimmer. Loss from $4,000 to $5,000, on which there was no insurance.

Internal Revenue Fraud at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The examination of the books of WHITE & EARICKSON and THURMOND & CO., disclosed the fact that the former failed to report to the United States revenue officers sales to the amount of 23,000 pounds of tobacco, on which there is due a Government tax and penalty of $21,000. THURMOND & CO. sold 28,500 pounds more than they returned. Their tax and penalty due the Government is $26,500.

The Cuban Refugees Protest Against the Charges of the Spanish Consul.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A number of prominent Cuban refugees have addressed a protest to the Governor against the charges made by the Spanish Consul. They declare that, notwithstanding their political opinions, they would not infringe upon the laws in any manner.

A joint resolution was adopted in the House to-day, authorizing the Governor and Treasurer to hypothecate bonds whenever deemed necessary to provide for the payment of interest due or coming due on bonds, at a rate of interest on such loan not to exceed seven per cent.

The China Steamer—Washington's Birthday—The Central Pacific Railroad—Proceedings in the Nevada Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The China steamer is not expected until the 24th, the schedule time of sailing from Hong Kong having been advanced four days.

Washington's Birthday will be celebrated by a public procession, and observed generally as a holiday.

The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is again clear through the deepest snow of the Sierras.

Since the probability of the defeat of the bill before Congress granting a trading monopoly in Alaska, several tading and trapping expeditions are fitting out in this city.

Advices from Arasona to the 30th ult. report favorably of the mines, and mention no fresh Indian troubles.

The Nevada Senate has killed the resolution asking the annexation of the Snake River country. Political reasons are said to have influenced its action.

The steamer *Idaho*, just arrived from the Sandwich Islands, brings no news of importance.

An Important Decision in the Court of Common Pleas at Philadelphia—A Defaulting Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Judge PEARCE, in the Court of Common Pleas, to-day delivered an important decision involving the right of the Board of Brokers to expel any of its members, and granted a special injunction restraining the Board from expelling HENRY S. LEECH, and from proceeding to investigate or adjudicate the claims of REUBEN MANLEY, Jr., as a member of the New-York Board of Brokers, against the plaintiff in any manner or form. The ground taken is that the Board of Brokers could only take, under its rules, cognizance of the plaintiff's action regarding stock contracts, and not transactions in regard to leases, land, &c.

It is reported that the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of this city is a defaulter in a sum said to exceed $100,000, and that he has made his escape. There was a slight run on the bank to-day, but the doors were not closed.

Convention of Members of the Southern Press at Mobile.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Southern Press Convention adjourned to-day. It presented the Board of Trade with a pair of goblets, as an evidence of hospitalities extended and enjoyed. Some members left for home this evening; others leave for New-Orleans to-morrow, where they enjoy the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel.

The citizens of Mobile did all in their power to make the visit of the members of the Press agreeable, and the Convention was lavish in its thanks for the hospitality bestowed.

Arrest of an Incendiary in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Detective MARSHALL, of Boston, and City Marshal FITTS, of Newburyport, Mass., arrested LEONARD CHOATE, an alleged incendiary. He had been the terror of Newburyport many years. It is estimated that one hundred and fifty buildings, including four churches, have been burned by him.

The Celebration of Washington's Birthday in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, Feb. 20.

Monday will be observed as a holiday in this city. The banks and public offices will be closed, and business generally suspended. The day will be celebrated by a military parade.

The Respite of a Murderer at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Governor has respited GERALD EATON, sentenced to be hanged on the 25th inst., but has not yet determined for what length of time.

Capital Punishment to be Restored in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 20.

In the Illinois House of Assembly, yesterday, by a vote of 51 to 31, the bill repealing the act relative to capital punishment, restoring the death penalty instead, was passed.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 20.—GEORGE W. HALL (colored) and WILLIAM PLACE are under arrest for brutally assaulting and attempting to rob AARON CHASE, of this town, on Thursday night. The accused are wood-choppers in the neighborhood, and attacked CHASE in his own house. The latter now lies in a critical condition from the effect of his wounds.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The 11:15 A. M. train for New-Haven to-day, near Fordham, ran over and almost instantly killed a woman, said to be the wife of G. W. LEWIS, of Fordham. She was walking on the track.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—CHARLES A. GAMBRILL, one of the most extensive and well-known flour manufacturers of this city, died this morning at the age of 64 years.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.—Mr. HULBERT, the station agent at this place, has died from injuries sustained by falling from the platform of a railroad car.

VIRGINIA.

The New Movement Opposed by Ex-Gov. Letcher.

LEXINGTON, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the Fredericksburg News:

Accept my thanks for the numbers of the *News* you were kind enough to send me.

I concur fully in your views in regard to what is very improperly called "The New Movement." It is neither a "New Movement" nor a "Virginia Movement." The movement originated, I apprehend, in the State of New-York, and was broached in our State in the month of September last by a New-York gentleman of considerable distinction—HORACE H. DAY, Esq.

During the month of September last, when our Circuit Court was in session, Mr. DAY visited this place and held conversations with the writer and others, in which he urged that we should prepare an address to the people of Virginia advocating the doctrine of "universal suffrage," taking care in the address to show that we wanted negro suffrage especially. It was urged by pursuing this policy we would secure the confidence of this large class, bind them to us, and thus control their votes in all subsequent elections. And it was also urged that such a declaration at that time would aid very greatly in securing the election of Gov. SEYMOUR to the Presidency.

For reasons which I then assigned somewhat at length, (but which it is not necessary to state here,) I declined to have any participation in such a movement. After I had declined, he then stated that he had conversed with others, (two of whom are on this Committee of Nine,) who declined the proposition for substantially the same reasons that I had given, and that he would return home greatly disappointed in the object of his visit.

At that time, so far as I know, our people were united—utterly opposed to asking Congress to impose "negro suffrage" upon the country with or without the qualification of "Universal Amnesty." This movement is, in my view, extremely unjust to the distinguished gentlemen, who were selected as our Conservative standard-bearers in this State. They were placed in the field, made the canvass greatly to the satisfaction of the Conservative Party, and their conduct, the opinions they then expressed, and the principles they then avowed, were received everywhere, as sound and orthodox, by those whom they professed to represent. What has since occurred to justify any portion of the convention that nominated them, to seek now to repudiate them, their principles and their policy!

Gen. LEE is said to indorse this New-York movement—so badly christened as a "New Movement." It is strange that those who live in the same town with him should know nothing of it, if it be so. I have had no conversation with him, but I feel persuaded if he had indorsed the views of these volunteers somebody would have been able to state when and where this indorsement was given. The only effect of this movement is to divide and distract the Conservative Party of Virginia, and thus render us an easy prey to our enemies. I have no idea such was the purpose, but yet such is the effect. Having no vote—not being eligible to office—and being of that class known as "independent outsiders," I have chosen to respond thus frankly to your wishes. I am truly, your friend,

JOHN LETCHER.

THE DOUGLAS ESTATE.

Letter from the Eldest Son of the Late Senator.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

As an impression seems to prevail to some extent that N. P. IGLEHART, who has recently brought suit against THOMAS S. DOBBINS and others in relation to some land formerly belonging to the estate of the late STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, is acting in the interest of the minor sons, I take this opportunity of stating publicly that the said suit was brought without the knowledge or consent of my brother or myself. The first intimation I had in relation to the suit was the announcement in one of the newspapers of this city that the present bill had been filed. This newspaper was handed to me not quite two weeks ago in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, where I reside when attending to my official duties as Private Secretary to the Governor of that State. I will also state that I have every confidence in the integrity of Mr. D. P. RHODES, the executor of my father's estate, and denounce any imputations against his personal character. The accusations against my stepmother—Mrs. ROBERT WILLIAMS—who has always acted toward us the part of a kind and affectionate mother, I declare, and sincerely believe, to be infamously false in every particular. This card is written without any solicitation from either Mr. RHODES or Mrs. WILLIAMS; but simply from a desire to do justice to them and to myself. I will attain my majority in less than a year, and will then endeavor to attend to my own business, and will feel fully competent to select my own advisers and agents. If Mr. IGLEHART is really actuated by a desire to serve my brother and myself, a good way to prove his motives would be to pay over to us the money belonging to the estate still in his hands, and for which he has hitherto declined all settlement. I must apologize for thus bringing my private affairs before the public; but as I have been misrepresented in some of the papers, I deem it due to myself to state my true position to my father's friends, and to any one who may feel sufficient interest in the matter to read this communication.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16, 1869.

Remarkable Murder Trial in Vicksburg.

Correspondence of the Memphis (Tenn.) Post.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Thursday, Feb. 11, 1869.

Miss GIBBON has just been acquitted in this city of the murder of Capt. WM. ESTELLE, in Jackson, on the 26th of March last. The trial has attracted considerable attention through the State on account of the high standing of the deceased, who was a lawyer, of temperate habits, in the prime of life, with a good practice, and surrounded by a pleasant family and many friends, and no known enemies. He was returning from a billiard saloon, between 9:30 and 10 o'clock in the evening, when, at a crossing on one of the principal streets in the city, the assassin met him, and, with a single stab, without a struggle or scarcely a thought, the deed was done. Capt. ESTELLE lived until about 2 o'clock the next day, but, in his dying statement, was unable to assign any cause why any human being should desire his death, nor was he enabled to give any clue that would lead to the detection of the murderer. A search was immediately made at the scene of the murder, and, strange to say, the knife, still crimsoned with the heart's blood of its victim, was found as it had been thrown away by the fleeing assassin. The knife was easily identified as the property of a Mr. BAKER, a barkeeper at the Nelson House, in Jackson, who stated the knife had been stolen from the bar, where it was kept, two nights before. Suspicion, for some reason, rested on MILES GIBBON, who was then stopping at the Nelson House. He was a stranger from St. Louis, Mo. He was brought before a Justice for examination. He stated he did not know Capt. ESTELLE; that he never saw him; that he was in his room at the Nelson House at 9 o'clock on the evening when the homicide was committed. All of these statements were proven to be false, which tended to strengthen the suspicion at first entertained. He was proven to have seen and admired the knife on a former occasion, and on the night preceding the homicide was behind the bar where the knife was kept, and was the only person there; the next morning the knife was gone. A witness also testified to having seen the knife in the hands of GIBBON on the very day of the murder. He was also seen near the door of the saloon in which ESTELLE was during the evening; was seen in close proximity to the crossing where the crime was committed but a few moments before Capt. ESTELLE came along; and was seen fleeing from the spot after the cry of murder was raised. In opposition to this was pleaded his failure to attempt to escape, and the testimony of the men from Memphis, who swore that they were in company with GIBBON until 10 o'clock on the night of the murder, and that he was not within a half mile of the scene during the whole evening. This seems to have been enough to create a doubt in the minds of the jury, and he was acquitted, and within three days was boasting on the streets of having committed the terrible deed. If he did this crime it was the knife of a hired assassin, for he had no quarrel with ESTELLE. He had been tried before at Brandon—the jury failing to agree, standing one for acquittal to eleven for conviction. Money has been spent with a lavish hand, and GIBBON is said to be a poor man. There is an unsolved mystery surrounding the whole affair.

The Cuban Insurrection.

The Providence *Journal* of Feb. 20 publishes the following extract from a letter received by a gentleman in that city, from an American gentleman now in Havana:

"So much alarm is felt here that Americans seldom go out in the evening, or even move about, except with great caution, at all times. We have little news except the rumors connected with the insurrection on the island. The situation of things looks worse and worse every day, and you can hardly imagine the intense hatred that now exists between all Cubans and Spaniards. Report says that there are some twenty-five hundred Cubans confined in the "Moro," among which are many of the best and most respectable people of Havana. These people are often taken from their homes at night, carried to prison, that is, Moro Castle, and there locked up, without having their cases investigated in the least. Great fears are entertained that there will be a serious outbreak in Havana on the 22d of February, that being the day when the amnesty expires. To give you an idea of the savage feelings of the Spaniards, I will mention an event that occurred but yesterday. A Captain of volunteers in a public *café* stood up before a party of soldiers, and taking his glass in his hand, which was filled with liquor, he emptied it on the head of one of the party, saying, 'As I baptize you with this liquor to-day, so will I baptize you with the blood of Cubans on the 22d.' People are, with reason, getting much frightened, and are leaving every day in any vessel where they can find passage, whether a steamer, ship or small craft. I am glad that our Government has a large war steamer in the harbor, and I only wish there were more here, including a monitor or two. A family of the highest respectability told me a few days since that they dreaded the 22d, and should seek one of our war ships on that day as a place of refuge."

A Case of Religious Entrancement.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Feb. 20.

The Loring-street (colored) Methodists, who are holding a series of revival meetings, have developed quite an interesting case of entrancement from religious exercises. On Tuesday evening a young woman named LIZZIE WEST, while highly exercised concerning her spiritual welfare, presented herself at the altar as a seeker for religion. Soon after she passed into a trance, from which she has not since rallied. She became conscious enough yesterday morning to call for a glass of water, but took only a slight draught, when she resumed her former corpse-like condition. Her appearance is said not to indicate pain; but she has been perfectly unconscious, even during the meetings, which have been held every night since her spiritualization. Without doubt it is, as the members of that Church regard it, a genuine case of "the power." They do not seem astonished at the phenomenon, but say that at the South—whence many of them came—it is not in the least uncommon with those among whom "de Lord is working." This subject will doubtless be removed from the church, where she still remained last night, into some private house to await recovery, when "she's all right."

YANKEE PREJUDICES AGAINST FORESTS.—If there is any one thing that a Yankee has a natural antipathy to, it is a forest tree. We might almost say that he instinctively hates any tree but a fruit-bearing one. All through New-England, a relentless and inconsiderate and undiscriminating war has been waged on the forests, and a very general neglect of woodland has prevailed, until all the accessible valuable timber of these States has very nearly disappeared, and even wood for fuel has become so scarce in many sections as to require coal, by the thousands of tons to be dragged into the country to boil the pot and warm the household of our farmers.—*Boston Traveller, Feb. 19.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A CHILD'S WISDOM.

When the cares of day are ended,
  And I take my evening rest,
Of the windows of my chamber
  This is that I love the best;
This one facing to the hill-tops
And the orchards of the West.

All the woodlands, dim and dusky,
  All the fields of waving grain,
All the valleys sprinkled over
  With the drops of sunlit rain—
I can see them through the twilight,
  Sitting here beside my pane.

I can see the hilly places,
  With the sheep-paths trod across;
See the fountains by the way-sides,
  Each one in her house of moss
Holding up the mist above her
  Like a skein of silken floss.

Garden corners bright with roses,
  Garden borders set with mint,
Garden beds, wherein the maidens
  Sow their seeds, as love doth hint,
To some rhyme of mystic charming
  That shall come back all in print.

Ah! with what a world of blushes
  Then they read it through and through,
Weeding out the tangled sentence
  From the commas of the dew:
Little ladies, choose ye wisely,
  Lest some day the choice ye rue.

I can see a troop of children—
  Merry-hearted boys and girls—
Eyes of light and eyes of darkness,
  Feet of coral, legs of pearls,
Racing toward the morning school house
  Half a head before their curls.

—*Alice Cary, in Harper's Magazine.*

THE COMPANION.

A Norwegian Story, from Once a Week.

Once on a time there was a farmer's son who dreamt that he was to marry a princess far, far out in the world. She was as red and white as milk and blood, and so rich there was no end to her riches. When he awoke he seemed to see her still standing bright and living before him, and he thought her so sweet and lovely that his life was not worth having unless he had her too. So he sold all he had, and set off into the world to find her out. Well, he went far, and further than far, and about Winter he came to a land where all the high-roads lay right straight on end; there wasn't a bend in any of them. When he had wandered on and on for a quarter of a year he came to a town, and outside the church door lay a big block of ice, in which there stood a dead body, and the whole parish spat on it as they passed by to church. The lad wondered at this, and when the priest came out of church he asked him what it all meant.

"It is a great wrong-doer," said the priest. "He has been executed for his ungodliness, and set up there to be mocked and spat upon."

"But what was his wrong-doing?" asked the lad.

"When he was alive here he was a vintner," said the priest, "and he mixed water with his wine."

The lad thought that no such dreadful sin.

"Well," he said, "after he had atoned for it with his life you might as well have let him have Christian burial and peace after death."

But the priest said that could not be in any wise, for there must be folk to break him out of the ice, and money to buy a grave from the church; then the grave-digger must be paid for digging the grave, and the sexton for tolling the bell, and the clerk for singing the hymns, and the priest for sprinkling dust over him.

"Do you think now there would be any one who would be willing to pay all this for an executed sinner?"

"Yes," said the lad. If he could only get him buried in Christian earth he would be sure to pay for his funeral ale out of his scanty means.

Even after that the priest hemmed and hawed; but when the lad came with two witnesses, and asked him right out in their hearing if he could refuse to sprinkle dust over the corpse, he was forced to answer that he could not.

So they broke the vintner out of the block of ice, and laid him in Christian earth, and they tolled the bell and sang hymns over him, and the priest sprinkled dust over him, and they drank his funeral ale till they wept and laughed by turns; but when the lad had paid for the ale he hadn't many pence left in his pocket.

He set off on his way again, but he hadn't got far ere a man overtook him who asked if he did not think it dull work walking on all alone.

No; the lad did not think it dull. "I have always something to think about," he said.

Then the man asked if he wouldn't like to have a servant.

"No," said the lad; "I am wont to be my own servant, therefore I have need of none; and even if I wanted one ever so much, I have no means to get one, for I have no money to pay for his food and wages."

"You do need a servant, that I know better than you," said the man, "and you have need of one whom you can trust in life and death. If you won't have me as a servant, you may take me as your companion; I give you my word I will stand you in good stead, and it shan't cost you a penny. I will pay my own fare, and as for food and clothing, you shall have no trouble about them."

Well, on those terms he was willing enough to have him as his companion; so after that they traveled together, and the man for the most part went on ahead and showed the lad the way.

So after they had traveled on and on from land to land, over hill and wood, they came to a crossfell that stopped the way. There the companion went up and knocked, and bade them open the door; and the rock opened sure enough, and when they got inside the hill up came an old witch with a chair, and asked them, "Be so good as to sit down. No doubt you are weary."

"Sit on it yourself," said the man. So she was forced to take her seat, and as soon as she sat down she stuck fast, for the chair was such that it let no one loose that came near it. Meanwhile they went about inside the hill, and the companion looked round till he saw a sword hanging over the door. That he would have, and if he got it he gave his word to the old witch that he would let her loose out of the chair.

"Nay, nay," she screeched out; "ask me anything else. Anything else you may have but not that, for it is my Three-Sister Sword; we are three sisters who own it together."

"Very well; then you may sit there till the end of the world," said the man. But when she heard that, she said he might have it if he would only set her free.

So he took the sword and went off with it, and left her still sitting there.

When they had gone far, far away over naked fells and wide wastes, they came to another crossfell. There, too, the companion knocked and bade him open the door, and the same thing happened as happened before; the rock opened, and when they had got a good way into the hill another old witch came up to them with a chair and begged them to sit down. "Ye may well be weary," she said.

"Sit down yourself," said the companion. And so she fared as her sister had fared, she did not dare to say nay, and as soon as she came on the chair she stuck fast. Meanwhile the lad his companion went about in the hill and the man broke open all the chests and drawers till he found what he sought, and that was a golden ball of yarn. That he set his heart on, and he promised the old witch to set her free if she would give him the golden ball. She said he might take all she had, but that she could not part with; it was her Three-Sister Ball. But when she heard that she should sit there till doomsday unless he got it, she said he might take it all the same if he would only set her free. So the companion took the golden ball, but he left her sitting where she sat.

So on they went for many days, over waste and wood, till they came to a third crossfell. There all went as it had gone twice before. The companion knocked, the rock opened, and inside the hill an old witch came up, and asked them to sit on her chair, they must be tired. But the companion said again, "Sit on it yourself," and there she sat. They had not gone through many rooms before they saw an old hat which hung on a peg behind the door. That the companion must and would have; but the old witch couldn't part with it. It was her Three-Sister Hat, and, if she gave it away, all her luck would be lost. But when she heard that she would have to sit there till the end of the world unless he got it, she said he might take it if he would only let her loose. When the companion had got well hold of the hat he went off, and bade her sit there still, like the rest of her sisters.

After a long, long time, they came to a Sound; then the companion took the golden ball of yarn, and threw it so hard against the rock on the other side of the stream that it bounded back, and, after he had thrown it backward and forward a few times, it became a bridge. On that bridge they went over the Sound, and when they reached the other side, the man bade the lad to be quick, and wind up the yarn again as soon as he could, for, said he:

"If we don't wind it up quick, all those witches will come after us, and tear us to bits."

So the lad wound and wound with all his might and main, and when there was no more to wind than the very last thread, up came the old witches on the wings of the wind. They flew to the water, so that the spray rose before them, and snatched at the end of the thread; but they could not quite get hold of it, and so they were drowned in the Sound.

When they had gone on a few days further, the companion said, "Now we are soon coming to the castle where she is, the Princess of whom you dreamt, and when we get there, you must go in and tell the King what you dreamt, and what it is you are seeking."

So when they reached it he did what the man told him, and was very heartily welcomed. He had a room for himself, and another for his companion, which they were to live in, and when dinner-time drew near, he was bidden to dine at the King's own board. As soon as ever he set eyes on the Princess he knew her at once, and saw it was she of whom he had dreamt as his bride. Then he told her his business, and she answered that she liked him well enough, and would gladly have him; but first he must undergo three trials. So when they had dined she gave him a pair of golden scissors, and said—

"The first proof is that you must take these scissors and keep them, and give them to me at mid-day to-morrow. It is not so very great a trial, I fancy," she said, and made a face; "but if you can't stand it, you lose your life; it is the law, and so you will be drawn and quartered, and your body will be stuck on stakes, and your head over the gate, just like those lovers of mine, whose skulls and skeletons you see outside the King's castle."

"That is no such great art," thought the lad.

But the Princess was so merry and mad, and flirted so much with him, that he forgot all about the scissors and himself, and so, while they played and sported, she stole the scissors away from him without his knowing it. When he went up to his room at night, and told how he had fared, and what she had said to him, and about the scissors she gave him to keep, the companion said:

"Of course, you have the scissors safe and sure."

Then he searched in all his pockets, but there were no scissors, and the lad was in a sad way when he found them wanting.

"Well! well!" said the companion; "I'll see if I can't get you them again."

With that he went down into the stable, and there stood a big, fat Billygoat, which belonged to the Princess, and it was of that breed that it could fly many times faster through the air than it could run on land. So he took the Three-Sister Sword, and gave it a stroke between the horns, and said:

"When rides the Princess to see her lover to-night?"

The Billygoat baaed, and said it dared not say, but when it had another stroke, it said the Princess was coming at 11 o'clock. Then the companion put on the Three-Sister Hat, and all at once he became invisible, and so he waited for her. When she came, she took and rubbed the Billygoat with an ointment which she had in a great horn, and said:

"Away, away, o'er rooftree and steeple, o'er land, o'er sea, o'er hill, o'er dale, to my true love who awaits me in the fell this night."

At the very moment that the goat set off, the companion threw himself on behind, and away they went like a blast through the air. They were not long on the way, and in a trice they came to a crossfell. There she knocked, and so the goat passed through the fell to the Troll, who was her lover.

"Now, my dear," she said, "a new lover is come, whose heart is set on having you. He is young and handsome; but I will have no other than you," and so she coaxed and petted the Troll.

"So I set him a trial, and here are the scissors he was to watch and keep; now do you keep them," she said.

So the two laughed heartily, just as though they had the lad already on wheel and stake.

"Yes! yes!" said the Troll; "I'll keep them safe enough.

> And I shall sleep on the bride's white arm,
> While ravens round his skeleton swarm."

And so he laid the scissors in an iron chest with three locks; but just as he dropped them into the chest, the companion snapped them up. Neither of them could see him, for he had on the Three-Sister Hat; and so the Troll locked up the chest for naught, and he hid the keys he had in the hollow eye-tooth in which he had the toothache. There it would be hard work for any one to find them, the Troll thought.

So when midnight was past she set off home again. The companion got up behind the goat, and they lost no time on the way back.

Next day, about noon, the lad was asked down to the King's board; but then the Princess gave herself such airs, and was so high and mighty, she would scarce look toward the side where the lad sat. After they had dined, she dressed her face in holiday garb, and said, as if butter wouldn't melt in her mouth,—

"May be you have those scissors which I begged you to keep, yesterday?"

"Oh, yes, I have," said the lad, "and here they are," and with that he pulled them out, and drove them into the board, till it jumped again. The Princess could not have been more vexed had he driven the scissors into her face; but for all that she made herself soft and gentle, and said,—

"Since you have kept the scissors so well, it won't be any trouble to you to keep my golden ball of yarn, and take care you give it me to-morrow at noon; but if you have lost it, you shall lose your life on the scaffold. It is the law."

The lad thought that an easy thing, so he took and put the golden ball into his pocket. But she fell a-playing and flirting with him again, so that he forgot both himself and the golden ball, and while they were at the height of their games and pranks, she stole it from him, and sent him off to bed.

Then when he came up to his bedroom, and told what they had said and done, his companion asked:

"Of course you have the golden ball she gave you."

"Yes! yes!" said the lad, and felt in his pocket where he had put it; but no, there was no ball to be found, and he fell again into such an ill mood, and knew not which way to turn.

"Well! well! bear up a bit," said the companion. "I'll see if I can't lay hands on it;" and with that he took the sword and hat and strode off to a smith, and got twelve pounds of iron welded on the back of the sword-blade. Then he went down to the stable, and gave the Billygart a stroke between his horns, so that the brute went head over heels, and he asked—

"When rides the Princess to see her lover to-night?"

"At twelve o'clock," baaed the Billygoat.

So the companion put on the Three-Sister Hat again and waited till she came, tearing along with her horn of ointment, and greased the Billygoat. Then she said, as she had said the first time—

"Away, away, o'er rooftree and steeple, o'er land, o'er sea, o'er hill, o'er dale, to my true love who awaits me in the fell this night."

In a trice they were off, and the companion threw himself on behind the Billygoat, and away they went like a blast through the air. In the twinkling of an eye they came to the Troll's hill; and, when she had knocked three times, they passed through the rock to the Troll, who was her lover.

"Where was it you hid the golden scissors I gave you yesterday, my darling?" cried out the Princess. "My wooer had it and gave it back to me."

"That was quite impossible," said the Troll, "for he had locked it up in a chest with three locks and hidden the keys in the hollow of his eye-tooth; but, when they unlocked the chest, and looked for it, the Troll had no scissors in his chest.

So the Princess told him how she had given his suitor her golden ball.

"And here it is," she said; "for I took it from him again without his knowing it. But what shall we hit upon now, since he is master of such craft?"

Well, the Troll hardly knew; but, after they had thought a bit, they made up their minds to light a large fire and burn the golden ball; and so they would be cock-sure that he could not get at it. But, just as she tossed it into the fire, the companion stood ready and caught it; and neither of them saw him, for he had on the Three-Sister Hat.

When the Princess had been with the Troll a little while, and it began to grow toward dawn, she set off home again, and the companion got up behind her on the goat, and they got back fast and safe.

Next day, when the lad was bidden down to dinner, the companion gave him the ball. The Princess was even more high and haughty than the day before, and, after they had dined, she perked up her mouth, and said, in a dainty voice,—

"Perhaps it is too much to look for that you should give me back my golden ball, which I gave you to keep yesterday?"

"Is it?" said the lad. "You shall soon have it. Here it is safe enough;" and, as he said that, he threw it down on the board so hard that it shook again; and, as for the King, he gave a jump high up in the air.

The Princess got as pale as a corpse, but she soon came to herself again, and said, in a sweet, small voice—

"Well done! well done!" Now he had only one more trial left, and it was this:

"If you are so clever as to bring me what I am now thinking of, by dinner-time to-morrow, you shall win me, and have me to wife."

That was what she said.

The lad left like one doomed to death, for he thought it quite impossible to know what she was thinking about, and still harder to bring it to her, and so, when he went up to his bedroom, it was hard work to comfort him at all. His companion told him to be easy, he would see if he could not get the right end of the stick this time too, as he had done twice before. So the lad at last took heart, and lay down to sleep.

Meanwhile, the companion went to the smith and got twenty-four pounds of iron welded on to his sword; and, when that was done, he went down to the stable and let fly at the Billygoat between the horns with such a blow, that he went right head over heels against the wall.

"When rides the Princess to her lover to-night?" he asked.

"At 1 o'clock," baaed the Billygoat.

So, when the hour drew near, the companion stood in the stable with his Three-Sister Hat on; and, when she had greased the goat, and uttered the same words that they were to fly through the air to her true love, who was waiting for her in the fell, off they went again, on the wings of the wind; and, all the while, the companion sat behind.

But he was not light-handed this time; for, every now and then, he gave the Princess a slap, so that he almost beat the breath out of her body.

And when they came to the wall of rock, she knocked at the door, and it opened, and they passed on into the fell to her lover.

As soon as she got there, she fell to bewailing, and was very cross, and said she never knew the air could deal such buffets; she almost thought, indeed, that some one sat behind, who beat both the Billygoat and herself; she was sure she was black and blue all over her body, such a hard flight had she had through the air.

Then she went on to tell how her lover had brought her the golden ball too; how it happened, neither she nor the Troll could tell.

"But now do you know what I have hit upon?"

No; the Troll did not.

"Well," she went on; "I have told him to bring me what I was then thinking of by dinner time to-morrow, and what I thought of was your head. Do you think he can get that, my darling?" said the Princess, and began to fondle the Troll.

"No, I don't think he can," said the Troll. He would take his oath he couldn't; and then the Throll burst out laughing, and scunnered worse than any ghost, and both the Princess and the Throll thought the lad would be drawn and quartered, and that the crows would peck out his eyes, before he could get the Troll's head.

So when it turned toward dawn, she had to set off home again; but she was afraid, she said, for she thought there was some one behind her, and so she was afraid to ride home alone. The Troll must go with her on the way. Yes; the Troll would go with her, and he led out his Billygoat (for he had one that matched the Princess',) and he smeared it and greased it between the horns. And when the Troll got up the companion crept on behind, and so off they set through the air to the King's Grange. But all the way the companion thrashed the Troll and his Billygoat, and gave them cut and thrust and thrust and cut with his sword, till they got weaker and weaker, and at last were well on the way to sink down into the sea over which they passed. Now the Troll thought the weather was so wild, he went right home with the Princess up to the King's Grange, and stood outside to see that she got home safe and well. But just as she shut the door behind her, the companion struck off the Troll's head and ran up with it to the lad's bedroom.

"Here is what the Princess thought of," said he.

Well they were merry and joyful one may think, and when the lad was bidden down to dinner, and they had dined, the Princess was as lively as a lark.

"No doubt you have got what I thought of?" said she.

"Aye, aye; I have it," said the lad, and he tore it out from under his coat, and threw it down on the board with such a thump that the board, trestles and all was upset. As for the Princess, she was as though she had been dead and buried; but she could not say that this was not what she was thinking of, and so now he was to have her to wife as she had given her word. So they made a bridal feast, and there was drinking and gladness all over the kingdom.

But the companion took the lad on one side, and told him that he might just shut his eyes and sham sleep on the bridal night; but if he held his life dear, and would listen to him, he wouldn't let a wink come over them till he stripped her of her troll-skin, which had been thrown over her; but he must flog it off her with a rod made of nine new birch twigs, and he must tear it off her in three tubs of milk; first he was to scrub her in a tub of year-old whey, and then he was to scour her in the tub of butter-milk, and lastly, he was to rub her in a tub of new milk. The birch twigs lay under the bed, and the tubs he had set in the corner of the room. Everything was ready to his hand. Yes; the lad gave his word to do as he was bid and to listen to him. So when they got into the bridal bed at even, the lad shammed as though he had given himself up to sleep. Then the Princess raised herself up on her elbow and looked at him to see if he slept, and tickled him under the nose; but the lad slept on still. Then she tugged his hair and his beard; but he lay like a log, as she thought. After that she drew out a big butcher's knife from under the bolster, and was just going to hack off his head; but the lad jumped up, dashed the knife out of her hand, and caught her by the hair. Then he flogged her with the birch rods, and wore them out upon her till there was not a twig left. When that was over he tumbled her into the tub of whey, and then he got to see what sort of beast she was: she was black as a raven all over her body; but when he scrubbed her well in the whey, and scoured her with butter-milk, and rubbed her well in new milk, her troll-skin dropped off her, and she was fair and lovely and gentle; so lovely she had never looked before.

Next day the companion said they must set off home. Yes; the lad was ready enough, and the Princess too, for her dower had been long waiting. In the night the companion fetched to the King's Grange all the gold and silver, and precious things which the Troll had left behind him in the Fell, and when they were ready to start in the morning the whole grange was so full of silver, and gold, and jewels, there was no walking without treading on them. That dower was worth more than all the king's land and realm, and they were at their wits' end to know how to carry it with them. But the companions knew a way out of every strait. The Troll left behind him six billygoats, who could all fly through the air. Those he so laded with silver and gold that they were forced to walk along the ground, and had no strength to mount aloft and fly, and what the billygoats could not carry had to stay behind in the King's Grange. So they traveled far and farther than far, but at last the billygoats got so footsore and tired they could not go another step. The lad and the Princess knew not what to do; but when the companion saw that they could not get on, he took the whole dower on his back and the billygoats atop of it, and bore it all so far on that there was only half a mile left to the lad's home.

Then the companion said: "Now we must part. I can't stay with you any longer."

But the lad would not part from him, he would not lose him for much or little. Well, he went with them a quarter of a mile more; but further he could not go, and when the lad begged and prayed him to go home and stay with him altogether, or at least as long as they had drunk his home-coming ale in his father's house, the companion said "No." That could not be. Now he must part, for he heard heaven's bells ringing for him. He was the vintner who had stood in the block of ice outside the church door, whom all spat upon; and he had been his companion and helped him because he had given all he had to get him peace and rest in Christian earth.

"I had leave," he said, "to follow you a year, and now the year is out."

When he was gone the lad laid together all his wealth in a safe place, and went home without any baggage. Then they drank his home-coming ale till the news spread far and wide, over seven kingdoms, and when they had got to the end of the feast, they had carting and carrying all the Winter both with the billygoats and the twelve horses which his father had before they got all that gold and silver safely carted home.

THE LOVER'S RESOLVE.

Shall I wasting in despair,
Die, because a woman's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May,
  If she be not so to me,
  What care I how fair she be?

Shall my foolish heart be pined,
'Cause I see a woman kind,
Or a well disposed nature,
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
Turtle dove or pelican,
  If she be not so to me,
  What care I how kind she be?

Shall a woman's virtue move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well-deserving known,
Make me quite forget mine own?
Be she with that goodness blest,
Which may gain her name of best,
  If she be not such to me,
  What care I now good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high
Shall I play the fool and die?
Those that bear a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Think what with them they would do,
That without them dare to woo:
  And unless that mind I see,
  What care I how great she be?

Great, or good, or kind, or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair.
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve:
If she slight me, when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go:
  For if she be not for me,
  What care I for whom she be?

—*George Wither*, (1612.)

LORD BYRON AND HIS DAUGHTER ADA.—We have touched already on his deep affection for ADA. Mme. GUICCIOLI tells us that the days in which he received a lock of her hair or her miniature were kept as days of solemnity, and hallowed with inexpressible sadness. Even when in Greece, news of an illness of ADA affected him so deeply that he was not able to continue his journal. "The mother of ADA," he would say to Mme. GUICCIOLI," has had the smiles of her childhood and her youth, but the tears of her womanhood will be for me." He felt them springing for him warm and fast, afar, across the dark valleys of time and through the frozen vapors of death.

Years after, Col. WILDMAN, the successor of BYRON in the proprietorship of Newstead Abbey, met BYRON'S daughter in the round of London society, and invited her to come and visit the seat of her ancestors. Sixteen months before her death, Lady LOVELACE made a visit to Newstead Abbey. In the great library of the Abbey, Col. WILDMAN read one of the finest passages of BYRON to BYRON'S daughter. Touched with the beauty of the verse, she asked *who was the author.* "The author?" said Col. WILDMAN. "There is his portrait," (pointing to the picture of BYRON by PHILLIPS on the wall of the library;) and he recited yet more of BYRON'S poetry to her. Lady LOVELACE was mute with astonishment; a new revelation burst in upon her. "Do not think this is affectation," she said, "when I tell you that I have been brought up in complete ignorance of all that regards my father."

From that moment a passionate enthusiasm for all that recalled the memory of BYRON took possession of her. She loved to shut herself for long hours in the apartments he had lived in, and which still retained much of the furniture which BYRON had touched and used. She loved to sleep in the room in which he had slept. She gave herself up to lonely meditations on his exiled fate and his premature end, and endeavored, with intense yearning, out of the association of scenes over which his memory lingered, to extract some of that tenderness of which she had been deprived—some participation in the glory of a great existence. From that time all other charms of life became insipid and colorless before her. This child of BYRON was inconsolable. She had been cruelly disinherited and robbed of the most priceless treasure which it was in the power of heaven to bestow upon her—the parental affection of the noblest, most generous, truest, and most loving heart which ever beat in the bosom of man. She waned and pined and fell ill, very ill—so ill that she knew she must die; and then she wrote to Col. WILDMAN a letter, begging him as a favor to let her be buried by the side of her father. "Yes, I will be buried there—not where my mother can join me, but by the side of him who so loved me, and whom I was not taught to love; and this reunion of our bodies in the grave shall be an emblem of the union of our spirits in the bosom of the Eternal." BYRON was more than avenged. The father and daughter lie side by side in the village church of Hucknall.—*Belgravia for February.*

LOUIS BLANC.—M. LOUIS BLANC has given us no unpublished work since his *History of the French Revolution.* We have been promised for three years a *Picture of the Drawing-Rooms of the Eighteenth Century*, in which his vivacity as colorist comes in aid of his erudition as a literary man and a man of taste, and of his knowledge as a philosopher. He has been an exile from France for twenty-five years. He has made Brighton his home. He often goes to London. He speaks English as grammatically as he speaks French. He writes in several English papers, among others in the *Athenæum.* He is 55 years old. He was born at Madrid. His father was Inspector of Spanish Finances under King JOSEPH BONAPARTE. His mother was a near relation of Gen. POZZO DI BORGO. He says: "I was brought up by royalist parents. Horror of the Revolution is the first strong sentiment which agitated me. I need not go out of my own family to wear mourning, and feel reverence for its victims, for my grandfather was guillotined during the revolutioe, and my father would also have been guillotined if he had not succeeded in making his escape from prison the evening of his trial. Therefore it has not been without some trouble that I have succeeded in rendering my soul capable of paying respect to the great things and great men of the Revolution—to execrate the crimes which stained it." LOUIS BLANC came to Paris in 1830. He was poor, and he had to support his father and his brother CHARLES BLANC, who was younger than himself. He was then 17 years old. DANIEL STERN has related that hard times came often upon them. LOUIS BLANC, who gave lessons or wrote prospectuses to earn a liveilhood, pretended to have eaten at some chop-house, in order to give his brother a larger share of the daily meal. One day POZZO DI BORGO sent for his nephew and informed him that he, the former, should henceforward see he lacked nothing. POZZO DI BORGO'S manner was haughty, and at the close of the conversation he ordered a servant to give LOUIS BLANC a purse. The latter exclaimed: "Alms to me! and by my mother's brother!" He threw the purse on the floor, and with anger flashing from his large black eyes, quitted the house, and never entered it again. LOUIS BLANC is rich now; but he never sacrificed his dignity to become rich.

THE SEAL.—It is not so very long since one of this remarkable race came every day for six weeks from the waters of the Mediterranean, to take her rest under the divan of a custom-house officer in Smyrna. The latter had tamed her, and placed a few rough planks at the distance of about three feet from the water's edge under his couch, and on these boards the seal loved to rest for several hours, giving vent to her delight, oddly enough, in a profusion of sighs like those of a suffering man. She ate readily the rice and the bread which were offered her, though she seemed to have some trouble in softening the former sufficiently to swallow it with ease. After an absence of several days, the affectionate creature reappeared with a young one under the arm, but a month later she plunged one day, frightened, into the water, and was never seen again. Nearly about the same time, another seal appeared suddenly in the very midst of the port of Constantinople, undisturbed by the number of caiques dashing to and fro, and the noise of a thousand vessels with their crews and their passengers. One day the boat of the French Legation was crossing over to Pera, loaded with wine for the Ambassador. A drunken sailor was sitting astride on the cask, and singing boisterously, when all of a sudden the seal raised himself out of the water, seized the sailor with his left arm, and threw himself with his prey back into the waves. He reappeared at some distance, still holding the man under his fin, as if wishing to display his agility, and then sunk once more, leaving the frightened, sobered sailor, to make his way back to the boat. Surely, nothing more than one such occurrence was needed to give rise to the many romances of former ages: if the same, even, had happened in earlier days, the seal would have been a beautiful Nereid, who, having conceived a passion for the hapless sailor, had risen to take him down to her palace under the waves.—*Putnam's Magazine.*

EARTHQUAKE EFFECTS.—An earthquake, in its most destructive mood, usually seems to strike the solid ground a heavy blow from beneath. This is by far its most fatal form. Nothing can resist the concussion. The earth itself seems to rise into the air; the strongest buildings start upward, crumble into ruins, and fall in a confused heap upon their occupants; the land slides away from its accustomed place, and whole fields and towns are driven through the air to the tops of hills or to some distant region; men and cattle are shot out as if from a catapult, and fly like missiles over the land until they fall, bruised and bleeding, to the earth; and, as if resolved to complete the labor of destruction, the fearful concussion is sometimes repeated three or four times, until the whole face of nature is changed into a chaos of ruin. At the great Calabrian earthquake a man was carried, in an instant, together with the field on which he was laboring, to a distant part of the valley; at Riobamba the bodies of the inhabitants were hurled through the air to the top of a neighboring hill. The Calabrian shock was described as resembling the explosion of a subterranean mine, which did its fearful work in an instant; in Chili a witness of one of the severe earthquakes describes it as a sudden explosion, accompanied by a noise like that occasioned by the discharge of countless cannon. So perfect is the change produced on the face of nature that lawsuits have frequently arisen after an earthquake as to the possession of lands and houses that have been wholly removed from their ancient bounds. In the indiscriminate destruction and removal it was impossible for men to determine what was their own.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

COSTLY BREAKFAST TO CLEOPATRA.—After having partaken of CLEOPATRA'S necklace, MARK ANTONY determined to devise the costliest breakfast ever given. After several days of gastronomical meditations, not having found what he was looking for, he summoned his cook to his presence, and told him that if he could get up a dainty breakfast for a lady, which should be composed of as few and as small dishes as possible, and, at the same time, be most costly, he would reward him accordingly. Several weeks afterward, the cook entered MARK ANTONY'S study, and told him that he was ready to serve the dainty breakfast asked of him, and that it was composed of one olive only. At the appointed hour, the cook entered the dining-room, followed by one hundred men carrying the olive (in its artificial envelope) on their shoulders. They deposited it on a table made for the occasion, and fifty carvers were set to work on it. After several hours of hard work, the triumphant cook placed the olive before the Egyptian Queen, who looked at it with amazement, still with perfect delight. The olive had been prepared in the following way: After having been stoned, it was stuffed with a rich custard, then put inside of a boned canary, which was used to stuff an ortolan. The latter was placed inside of a boned oriole, which was used to stuff a thrush, which thrush stuffed a boned lark. A boned snipe was stuffed with the lark and placed inside of a robin, which was used to stuff a plover, and which latter bird filled a quail, which was then placed inside of a pigeon. The pigeon filled a woodcock, the woodcock a partridge, the latter a grouse, the grouse a pheasant, the pheasant a chicken, the chicken a guinea-fowl, which was placed inside of a goose; the goose filled a turkey, the turkey a swan, the latter an ostrich, which was used to stuff a sheep, the sheep a calf, the calf an antelope, the latter a pig, the pig a deer, the deer a bear, the bear a heifer, the latter an elk, the elk an ox, the ox a hippopotamus, the latter an elephant. The olive was then roasted in its envelope, which envelope was thrown away and the olive only was served.—*Pierre Blot, in March Galaxy.*

MODERN NOVELS.—Fancy one's great-grandson going into the British Museum of his time, and proceeding in cold blood to examine a series of those books which are supposed faithfully to reflect our habits and customs. What a barbaric race—what a mixture of effeminate sensualism and blood-thirsty passion—he will imagine us to have been! Astonished by the discovery, he will fulminate in his favorite magazine: "Here was a pretty time in the history of England! To what a level had society sank when high-born ladies talked as grossly of love—if their brutal passion may be so designated—as we may imagine the costermongers of the same generation to have done; when gentlemen boasted of their resolution never to marry unless their creditors compelled them; when the incessant legal blunders in the making of wills show that there could have been no lawyers; when every man had two wives and every woman two husbands; when bigamy was never discovered, and the bigamist was saved by shoving his or her victim down a well; when there was scarcely a family in England which was not haunted by the presence of a divinely beautiful woman, with the face of an angel and the heart of a devil, who was no better than a vampire, and murdered everybody within her reach. This is what we find when we study English fiction in the nineteenth century. Poetry is licensed idealization; history may choose its field of study, and ignore such things; but how shall we dispute the authority of books written at this time for the very purpose of reflecting the prevailing state of things? One cannot contemplate this picture without a shudder; we are fain to turn it to the wall, and seek for refuge in the sweeter and purer scenes of modern life.—*St. James' Magazine.*

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.—There was something inexpressibly affecting in the aspect of the frail little creature who had done such wonderful things, and who was able to bear up with so bright an eye and so composed a countenance, under not only such a weight of sorrow, but such a prospect of solitude. In her deep mourning dress, (neat as a Quaker's,) with her beautiful hair, smooth and brown, and her fine eyes, and her sensible face indicating a habit of self-control, she seemed a perfect household image, irresistibly recalling WORDSWORTH'S description of that domestic treasure. And she was this. She was as able at the needle as at the pen. The household knew the excellence of her cookery before they heard of that of her books. In so utter a seclusion as she lived in, in those dreary wilds, where she was not strong enough to roam over the hills; in that retreat where her studious father rarely broke the silence, and there was no one else to do it; in that forlorn house planted on the very clay of the churchyard where the graves of her sisters were before her window; in such a living sepulchre her mind could not but prey upon itself; and how it did suffer, we see in the more painful portions of her last novel, "Villette."—*Harriet Martineau.*

JOHN PALMER, THE ACTOR.—Mr. PALMER had a very long part in a new play one evening, and was set down in the bills to speak the prologue. Trusting to a quick study, he kept postponing his attention to both until the last moment, and when the curtain-bell rang went on for the prologue without knowing a word of it. The house was packed, and of course in a terrific uproar, as always at the commencement of a performance. The indomitable PALMER, amid the confusion, began to move his lips and gesticulate as if delivering his lines. As nobody heard a syllable, the cries of "Silence," "Hear the prologue," "Down in front," "Order," redoubled from every quarter. He ceased his motions, and with the most graceful dexterity pretended to be greatly disturbed by the disorder, and made a token to the gallery as if to indicate that he could not proceed unless that part of the audience became quiet. This stratagem set the pit howling at the supposed offenders in the upper regions, and amid the riotous clamor which ensued PALMER came forward, moved his lips and gesticulated as before, and, just as the Babel was about ceasing, made his bow and went off. He performed his part in the play with equal success, though he knew no more of the language in it than of the prologue.—*Actor's Memoirs, in March No. of Lippincott's Magazine.*

ODORS AND MEMORIES.—Wonderful is the link between odors and memories. A sprig of wild mint or pennyroyal takes me back to early childhood and sunny fields bordered by old oaks and chestnuts, and down the fox-grape hollows, all now grown visionary in the distance. A breeze across a barn in mid-Winter will set us in the Summer fields amid the new-mown hay and the songs of the bobolinks and the murmur of the woods. Every one with the least musical ear knows how subtle and powerful is the link between certain tunes or passages of music and persons, places, scenes associated with them; how they set us musing on the past, and unlock the mysterious chambers of memory. Not less subtle and powerful are the enchantments of odors. There is as much poetry in them as in sights and sounds. A lady with a sandal-wood fan will diffuse around the room delicate dreams of Araby the Blest. The rose in her hair or on her bosom, the bouquet she holds in her hand, the faint perfume of her dress, will carry one's thoughts not only to the flower-garden and the conservatory, but to all the amenities of refined female society. She will move about among those of the coarser sex like the sweet south. She will bring with her everywhere a suggestion of refined culture and Christian civilization. As the dainty LEIGH HUNT sings, or as he makes the flowers sing:

> "Know you not our only
> Rival flower, the human?
> Loveliest weight on lightest foot,
> Joy-abundant woman!"

How can there be wrath and harsh words and brutal deeds in a room where flowers are breathing out the perfumes which seem so naturally absorbed by woman that they may be called feminine, adding the last touch of beauty to her person by their odors as by their forms and colors?—*Putnam's Magazine.*

FAIR.

Fair for his sake who thinks me fair,
Fair for none other can I be.
Ah, what new change shall fairness wear
That his sweet eyes be pleased of me?—
How vain in love I seem to grow!
No matter; love will have it so.

Fair but for him who finds me fair;
And fairer still these flowers shall make
I tangle round my brow and hair—
While southern-warm their odors break.
How very, very vain I grow!
No matter; love will have it so.

Fair but for him who thinks me fair.
These golden arts I now amass
On throat and arm shall make more rare
The sight of me. O regal glass,
If words were thine, what words would flow!
No matter; love will have it so.

He comes. Ah, will he find me fair,
And shall I find him grown more fond?
"O sweet, you are not what you are;
Your simple smile is far beyond!"
O Jealousy! Well, there they go—
What matter; he will have it so!

—*A. W. Bellaw, in March Galaxy.*

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.—The life of SHELLEY has never been written. When, after the death of her husband, Mrs. SHELLEY returned from Italy to England, she desired, first of all, to write his biography as she only could have written it. But she found herself and her only child, a son, completely in the power of Sir TIMOTHY SHELLEY, the brother of the poet's father, who had inherited the estates and title of the baronetcy. This Baronet had also inherited all the moroseness and narrowness of his elder brother, and he forbade Mrs. SHELLEY not only the writing of her husband's memoir, but even any book at all, threatening, if she did so, to "stop the supplies." These supplies consisted of an annual loan—not a gift—which he supplied to Mrs. SHELLEY on the faith of her expected reversion; and all these loans were repaid, Sir TIMOTHY having unhesitatingly received them. It was a hard struggle with the poor widow between her duty to the memory of SHELLEY and that toward her son, whose welfare and education imperatively demanded the annual loan; and the result is, we have to thank the crabbed old baronet not only for our want of a real biography, but also for the silence of the authoress of *Frankenstein* at the period of the ripeness of her genius. After Sir TIMOTHY'S death, the present Sir PERCY SHELLEY, the poet's son, and his wife fixed upon Mr. JEFFERSON HOGG as the most proper person to write the poet's life, and the selection was certainly a good one. When the whole of the voluminous letters and papers connected with SHELLEY were placed in the hands of HOGG, he went heartily to work, with the single aim of presenting to the world the poet and the man as he was, and the result of such a course was not surprising. In the first two volumes, which covered about half of the poet's life, such a free use had been made of the materials, and so little caution observed toward the living, that a swarm of hornets soon came raging about HOGG'S head. Impaled tutors and professors who had ground SHELLEY under their dullness, men who had snubbed him, connections who had given him cold-shoulders, all were now furious when, under the pen-wand of the remorseless HOGG, the ghosts of their unkindnesses to one whom all were mourning, returned to haunt them. Of course the arm of HOGG must be held from further mischief, and so Lady SHELLEY, who, more than Sir PERCY, had controlled the matter, withdrew the papers, and so the real story about SHELLEY remains but half told. Lady SHELLEY then sent for LEIGH HUNT—then an old man—and after consultation she entered upon her *Memorials*, which is certainly a well written and valuable work, but by no means tells the whole story we wish to know. MEDWIN'S *Life of Shelley*, MIDDLETON'S *Shelley and his Writings*, are also valuable as contributions; and rich glimpses of the poet are obtained through LEIGH HUNT'S *Correspondence* and TRELAWNEY'S *Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron.* Fragments all; but was not SHELLEY'S life itself a series of fragments, which fate never permitted even to be pieced together into the grand mosaic which each suggested?—*M. D. Conway, in Harper's Magazine.*

CARLOTTA'S FATE.—CARLOTTA now remains under the care of loving friends in the home of her childhood. The dreadful tempest which has swept over her has wrecked all her earthly hopes, and she patiently waits the hour of deliverance, when death shall come to her release, and she may be permitted to join, in the better land, the loved one who has gone before her. The sympathies of every generous heart cluster around the woe-stricken Princess, and from multitudes of churches and thousands of firesides prayers are offered, with tearful eyes, that God may support and comfort the mourner. Her mental health so varies that at times there are trembling hopes of her recovery, and again those hopes vanish in despair. Upon some points she often seems quite rational, and there are lucid moments in her life of dreams when she recalls all the past; and with pathos, which almost breaks the hearts of those who love her, yields herself without a murmur to her sad destiny. She has listened calmly to all the melancholy details of the trial and execution of MAXIMILIAN, and has conferred a generous pension upon the widow of Gen. MIRAMON, who was commended by MAXIMILIAN in his last hours to her protection.—*March Galaxy.*

SIDNEY SMITH TAKEN DOWN.—It was at this same dinner (at the Foundling Hospital) that the great wit met with a retort that he was never tired of referring to afterward. He had been conversing, in the half-bantering manner in which he was inimitable, with his *vis-a-vis* at the table, a Swiss gentleman of education connected with his country's embassy at the Court of St. James, upon the relative merits of Swiss and English soldiers, and urged the superiority of the latter, inasmuch as *they* fought for *honor*, while the Swiss fought for *money*. "The fact is," answered the Swiss gentleman, "*we each of us fight for what each most wants.*"—*Lippincott's Magazine for March.*

A GIRL OF THE PERIOD'S DEFENCE.—One word more, gentle reader. We do not pretend to be all saints; we do not say that there is nothing but noble feelings and aspirations among us; but this we do protest most solemnly, that there is a very general feeling among us against the life we now lead, and a strong craving for better things. Grant us but one trial, even though you grant it in scorn, and do not go on for ever condemning us untried. Even if it be believed that women's hands are too weak to push forward any good cause, (though they are deemed powerful enough in every bad one,) would there be any harm in our trying? We might not move the load of evil one hair's breadth, but at all events we should not be increasing its weight by any acts of our own. And might we not even do good indirectly by shaming the men around us, who, with such splendid opportunities, are as useless and more actively mischievous than ourselves, to buckle to in the great work, and to prove to us practically their superiority? In the name, therefore, of a large class, we demand for girls growing to womanhood the opportunity of spending a portion of their young lives in the service of their God and of their fellow creatures. We implore for them a release from their present bondage of idle selfishness, and the means not only of cultivating their talents, but of exercising them in the cause of good and not of evil. We implore it for our own sakes, that our lives may be brightened by the blessing of God, which ever rests on all good works, whether successful or not in the eyes of the world. We implore it for the sake of those who are still young, that they may be saved the dreariness and degradation which we have undergone. We implore it for the sake of our country, which we feel to be suffering in dignity and character from the example set by the class to which we belong. Lastly, we claim it, because we feel that it cannot be the will of God that so many talents, youth, energy, intelligence and influence should be wholly given up to devil's work! Grant us a fair trial, and it shall be our fault if at the close of the present century it continues to be a reproach to be called "A Girl of the Period."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE TAR WELLS OF ZANTE.—As we were condemned to pass a second night in the Hotel Byzantio, we escaped the place during the day by making an excursion to the great natural wonder of Zante, the tar wells, which are mentioned by HERODOTUS as having been active in his time. Across the plain of the island we passed through seven miles of level country, richly cultivated, producing wheat, olives, figs, artichokes, and, to a great extent, covered with current vines. The small, oblong patches of tillage were separated one from another by low earth banks, and upon those which bordered the road grew giant aloes, and occasionally wild artichokes. For the most part, the peasants in Zante are their own landlords, and if their cultivation lacked some improved methods, there was certainly no waste, nor any poverty visible. After driving seven miles, our coachman stopped at the commencement of a narrow, rugged lane, by following which he said we should arrive at the wells "in three-quatt' ora." Interpreting this jumble of English with Italian into three-quarters of an hour, we thought the walk not impossible, and made our way over the stony path. Fortunately, before we had proceeded half a mile, there came upon us a priest, a boy, and a donkey. The priest could not speak a word of English, but he lifted his reverend arms in absolute horror at the thought of a lady walking to the wells, and made us understand that it was very desirable to take the donkey and the boy with it for a guide. My wife mounted on the donkey, and we followed the lad for two hours up and down hills, through stony valleys, by miles of little bridle paths to a small bay. The "three-quatt' ora" proved to be a walk of three or four hours. There some wooden sheds were erected for working the tar wells, which produce three barrels a day of salable tar. A circular pit, about eight feet in diameter, holding clean water, the level of which was a foot from the surface of the ground, was the principal object of our visit. The water was fourteen inches deep, and tasted strongly of tar. At this depth the bottom of the pool was occupied with large bubbles of tar, which were always in motion, gently expanding and breaking, then again expanding and slowly bursting, the largest bubbles being about six inches in diameter. The tar was drawn off into a side well, by a conduit placed beneath the bubbling surface. Near at hand, under a wooden shed, one of CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH'S steam-engines was used to work a pump which had been put down in another place to obtain greater supplies; but I believe, though tar has so been obtained by pumping, the operation has not been generally successful. I suppose the very curious rise of the tar at this place is caused by the heat of volcanic action operating upon a hidden bed of bitumen or coal. Yet it is most remarkable that this steady distillation should have continued to be observed for more than 2,300 years. The scene is one of the most lonely imaginable. There is no house within sight, nor any road by which the place can be approached, and a deep marsh, the black rushes growing upon it seemingly impregnated with the volcanic tar, divides the well from the sea. Croaking frogs in this impassable morass show that life is possible in its waters, but we sincerely pitied the poor Greek in charge of the unsuccessful works, condemned to pass his days in a locality so unwholesome.—*From the Levant, the Black Sea and the Danube, by R. Arthur Arnold.*

A DEAD CERTAINTY—A SPORTING STORY.—The funniest "dead certainty" was communicated to a friend of ours by his old groom. He had been sent to the Islington Horse Show with a hackney, and had to sleep at night in a large double bedroom at a public house, where others of the craft slept. He had no bedfellow, and, therefore, he had not to resort to the Yorkshireman's expedient of buckling on a spur, and using it gently whenever his companion trespassed on his half, till at last that devoted man said, in a voice of thunder: "If you're a gentleman, Sir, you ought to cut your toe-nails." In this case the Ascot week was nigh, and, of course, the grooms in the other bed were talking about the cup. The old man knew nothing about racing, and so he held his peace, and pretended to be asleep. His companions were "very dark;" and when they kept assuring each other of the certainty of success of a certain horse, they would never name, but having indicated him, *sub rosa*, repeated at intervals, that he was "a long way the best, bar none." The listener now felt that he had been too cunning for them, and that their secret was out. He turned over to sleep, and he was up betimes at his charger's side in the hall. There were one or two more days of the show left, and he had no earthly right to take his horse out. Moreover, a customer might have turned up, as one or two of the owner's friends, as well as the secretary, were doing their best to sell her. However, he cared for none of these things; he was big with a racing secret, and he felt it his bounden duty to hurry home at once with it to his master. He, therefore, watched his opportunity when there were no officials about, sheeted the mare, and put her in a horse-box at the station, and home he steamed some sixty miles. His master was very irate at seeing him, along with the mare; but the old man would pull his top-knot and keep scraping his feet, and say, "I was bound to come, maister." Then he let the grand secret out. "You can win a pot o' money, maister, over the Ascot Cup; I've brought the winner for you. They thought I did not hear them that night in my bedroom. It's a horse they call Bar None; there's no mistake in that; I heerd them say it over and over again. You back him, maister; he's safe to win." It was no use being angry with such a zealous tipster, so he had a glass of wine to drink "Bar None's" health, and luck to the mare at the next county show.—*Gentleman's Magazine for February.*

ENGLISH ROYAL FOUNDLINGS.—The Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, formed a morganatic marriage many years ago, and has a large family of sons and daughters. His wife, unknown of course in society, is a woman not only of rare accomplishments, but of real worth. When the Duke went mad after the battle of Inkermann, she followed him to the Crimea, brought him home, and nursed him with all a woman's devotion through his long and dangerous illness. It is well-known in the London clubs that the present heir-apparent to the throne and his more sprightly brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, have not been slow to avail themselves of the excuses afforded by the Royal Marriage Act for following the examples set by their predecessors. It can be scarcely called ungenerous, therefore, or far-fetched, to recognize in the foundlings affinity as well to the privileged as to the middle and lower classes of England.—*The Foundling Hospital in London, Lippincott's Magazine.*

An Archbishop Rebuked by a Rabbi.

In his pastoral letter of Jan. 20, Archbishop PURCELL, of Cincinnati, said:

> "We live with people—our earthly lot is cast among them—who do not believe in Jesus Christ. One class of our fellow-citizens, whose ancestors cried out, 'His blood be upon us and on our children,' maintain that he was not God, but a vile impostor, and therefore justly slain by their forefathers; and this they teach on every Sabbath in their synagogues."

In reply, Rabbi ISAAC M. WISE declares that such a charge is the seventh abomination enumerated in Proverbs, vi., 19. He says:

> "It is utterly false, absolutely untrue, that any of the Jews maintain that Jesus was a vile impostor; that he was justly slain, or that anything of the kind, or anything similar to it is taught at any time in our synagogues. The whole statement in the aggregate and in all its parts, is a condemnable falsehood. The Archbishop never heard such a thing in any synagogue; he never read it in any Jewish book; it is his own."

THE ACCIDENT TO HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—We learn from JOHN A. STEPHENS, Esq., of this city, who has recently returned from a visit to his uncle, Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS, the character and extent of the injury recently sustained by the latter gentleman. The sciatic nerve was severely injured by the contusion produced by the fall. This injury confines him to his bed in an almost helpless condition, though it is not thought by his attending physician that any serious injury to the stractum of the hip joint has been sustained, and they express the hope and belief that in a short time he may be up and able to resume his usual labors. The injury was received last Sunday evening week, while taking his usual afternoon recreation. His sufferings for the first two or three days were of the most intense and excruciating character. He is now quite free from pain when in a perfectly still position, but he cannot yet move or be moved without pain.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, Feb. 16.*

THE HYMN DE RIEGO.

THE SPANISH MARSEILLAISE.

The Spanish revolutionists have taken for their anthem the "Hymn De Riego." The soldiers sang it while marching against NOVALICHES. Every evening for weeks, men and women have assembled in crowds before the palace where the Junta holds its sittings, singing the popular hymn which for so long a time has been proscribed.

This hymn is not the work of Gen. RIEGO, as stated in the Dictionary of BOUILLET. It was composed in a moment of enthusiasm following political commotions, by two men whose destinies have been very different from each other; the musician HUERTA and the poet EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL.

In the early part of the month of September, 1820, two Generals, RIEGO and QUIESTOGA, revolted against the abominable tyranny of FERDINAND VII. RIEGO entered Madrid as Emperor, and compelled the King to accept the Constitution of 1812. The whole city was in a state of joyous intoxication, similar to that which exists at the present day; the people were full of the most buoyant hopes for the future. They believed in liberty, and the whole nation, after years of oppression, felt itself living once more in an atmosphere of true patriotism. At this period of national enthusiasm, two men found themselves possessed with the same idea. One was Col. EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL, Chef d'etat-Major of RIEGO, formerly an officer in the army at Cadiz, during the revolution of 1812, and editor of the journal *L'Espectador*, editor, poet and soldier at the same time. The other was a young cadet of seventeen years, a passionate lover of music, liberty and revolution. His name was HUERTA. The poet and musician united together, and in one night they composed the "March de Riego." Eight days later all Spain was singing this chant. The Spaniards had found their "Marseillaise."

In this way a national anthem is created. It is said M. LE MARECHAL, Minister of Fine Arts, desires to present to France a national hymn, destined to replace the air of "La Reine Hortense." Let him endeavor to produce the feeling in the minds of the people. The song will come of itself.

In the "Hymn de Riego" the musician has proved himself worthy of more honor than the poet, for to the words, which are, at the best, only common-place, HUERTA has adapted a very expressive and lively melody, full of real Spanish spirit, joyous, exciting, glowing with rich sunlight and the gaiety of the dance. All Spain was charmed.

The coward FERDINAND himself was compelled to mingle his voice with that of the people, and in the evening on the balcony of his palace, before the intoxicated crowd he was forced to beat time to the popular measure.

Poor Spain! She owed to the "Hymn de Rihgo" some few days of pleasure, when all hearts were full of peace, and the whole air ringing with shouts of triumph and liberty. These days, alas! were of short duration. Less than three years afterward the French Government had replaced the foot of FERDINAND VII. upon the necks of his subjects, and on the 5th of November, 1823, the King of Spain took revenge for his past humiliation by hanging his conqueror of 1820, Gen. RIEGO. QUIROGA took refuge in England, HUERTA fled to France, and EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL took service under MINA, until, being made prisoner by a detachment of cavalry, he was carried to England.

HUERTA went to Paris, where he supported himself by singing in public. He met with considerable success, even in the *salons* of the aristocracy, who were full of curiosity to see the composer of the celebrated patriotic anthem of Spain. From Paris, HUERTA came to America. Here, in consequence of trouble with his throat, he lost his voice. He then commenced to study the guitar, and became one of the first players in the world. After a long life of varied adventures, HUERTA is passing his old age in the greatest poverty, entirely dependent upon his friends. Not long since, M. CARJAL, the celebrated organist, gave a small private *soirée* for the benefit of the poor forgotten musician.

It is to be hoped that now when the "Hymn de Riego" is once more the song of freedom, Spain will remember its composer.

EVARISTE SAN MIGUEL, the author of the words, when he died was a Duke, occupying the position of Senator and Captain of a company of Queen ISABELLA's halberdiers. HUERTA will die poor, but he will have lived to see the reawakening of liberty in his native land—a more noble fortune than to die with a Ducal coronet on his brow.

The appended version of this grand hymn is from the pen of Sir JOHN BOWRING:

Light-hearted, confiding,
Undaunted, unshaken,
Your war-hymn awaken
As onward ye speed,
Till the Nation's upstarting
Shall pause at the blast,
And own us at last
For the Sons of the Cid.

CHORUS.

Up for your native land!
Answer her cry!
Swear by her banner
To conquer or die!

Let the flash of your swords,
As you brandish them high,
Be a blight to the eye
Of the coward and slave;
Like the hill-vapors scared
By the glance of the day,
Ye shall see their array
Shun the shock of the brave.
Up, &c.

Hath the World ever looked
On a nobler assay?
Hath so brilliant a day
Graced the annals of Fame,
Than when the hot zeal
That RIEGO first woke
Thro' each burning heart broke
Into one mighty flame?
Up, &c.

Hail, hail to the Chieftain!
All honor to him
Who first in the gleam
Of that right bared the sword!
The drooping Land heard him,
Forgetting her fears,
And smiled through her tears
As she hung on his word.
Up, &c.

His call was reëchoed,
His call was obeyed:
We belted the blade
And we fought for a fame,
We thought not of death
While we dashed from around us
The chains that had bound us
To slavery and shame.
Up, &c.

Yes, comrades, we broke them:
Let those who yet wear
The vile manacles dare
Meet the glance of the brave;
We, changed into manhood,
By Liberty now,
Shall humble the brow
Of the insolent slave.
Up, &c.

The onset hath sounded!
We grasp in each hilt
A fate for the guilt
And the falsehood of years.
They tremble! they tremble!
The evil ones tremble,
While brightly assemble
Our glittering spears.
Up, &c.

Now shrills the loud clarion
From cloud into cloud,
Now hungering for blood
The artillery booms;
Now strides the grim War-god
Fierce over the plains,
And the GENIUS of Spain
On the battle-field glooms.
Up, &c.

They come! To the onset!
Now summons your power!
See ye not how they cower
From the ring of the brave?
On, soldiers! Upon them:
'Tis Liberty's wont
To dash the proud front
Of the coward and slave.
Up, &c.

The Fatal Accident on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Feb. 19.

A sad accident occurred on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening. At that hour Mr. WHITEHORN, a civil engineer, in the employ of the Company, accompanied by one or two other persons, were on a hand-car near Fishkill village, going toward that place at a speed of about eight miles an hour. One of Mr. WHITEHORN's companions was turning the crank, and becoming fatigued, loosed his hold to allow Mr. WHITEHORN to turn. The latter in endeavoring to grasp the crank missed it, and fell over forward in front of the heavy car, which ran on him, rolling him over and over, and inflicting such serious injuries that it is thought he cannot survive. He is only 21 years of age, and is a son of Prof. WHITEHORN, of Union College, New-Jersey. He was well known at Fishkill, and in the vicinity, and the affair has saddened the hearts of all acquainted with the particulars.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Cotton Market—Special Legislation—Overcharges for Work Done the State—Good out of Evil—The Season.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

A good deal of cotton is being brought into market, now that good prices are remaining somewhat steadily. On Friday last—and I select one day as representative of active business days in general—there were sold 312 bales in this market, at prices a small fraction above twenty-eight cents a pound for middlings.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Although it is expressly provided in the Constitution of this State that legislative and judicial powers shall be kept separate and distinct from each other, yet a strong effort is being already made to decide a point of law in the Legislature. The case is that of the municipal elections in the City of Charleston. The elections were held some months ago, and the results were contested. Senator CORBIN is one of the lawyers retained by one of the sets of candidates, and having failed, as a lawyer, to sustain his contest before the courts, he introduces a bill, as a legislator, to "validate" the elections of his clients. Such a course is unheard of, unprecedented, and meets in almost every quarter the most unsparing condemnation.

OVER CHARGES.

Over charging for State work is the order of the day here with our new Government. A most noteworthy instance came up before the Legislature last week. During the Christmas recess the House of Representatives, by resolution, authorized and empowered BENJAMIN BIAS, (mulatto,) the Sergeant-at-Arms, (an officer of the new *régime*,) to fit up the hall and adjacent rooms for the use of the House. The fitting up consisted of putting in usable order a hall and half a dozen rooms, which were already in use, with a few conveniences of desks, carpets and window curtains. I should have estimated the necessary fitting up at about $500. Sergeant BIAS astonished the House some days ago by presenting a bill for $5,546 63. This astonishment took the form of a resolution, of which the preamble sets forth that "it is manifestly apparent that, considering the quality and quantity of materials furnished, said account is extravagantly high and much above the worth of said fitting up." The resolution requires the appointment of a Special Committee of seven, whose duty it shall be to examine the work and report the results of their investigations to the House. This instance of fleecing the State seems to meet with more obstacles than usual with such operations; and the steps taken to examine into it at least seem to indicate some degree of reaction against the utter recklessness in spending the public moneys so much in vogue with our new public servants.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

Although the falling of power into the hands of incompetent negroes is generally attended with results unfavorable to justice and law, an instance has just occurred which seems to be exceptionable. Last week the negro jailer of Orangeburg County suffered two of his colored prisoners to escape from the jail and ran off with them, thus ridding that community of three rascals at once. It is, of course, manifest that the law, justice, and some other community, all three suffer by this occurrence; but Orangeburg, at least, gains largely by such a loss.

THE SEASON.

The weather is unprecedentedly warm for February. One scarcely thinks of fires even in the earliest hours of the day; while midday is really sultry some days. Much rain. Flowers already abundant. BOISE.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Defeat of the Immigration Bill—The Controlling Reasons—Scarcity of Negro Farm Laborers—Popular Disapproval of the Price Resolutions Referring Negro Eligibility to the Supreme Court—High Prices of Provisions—Cotton—The Weather—Farming Operations, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 14, 1869.

The incident of the week has been the death in Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives of the bill for the encouragement of immigration. The Committee reported against the bill on Friday, and that seals its fate. The reasons for this remarkable action were numerous and contradictory. Some voted and spoke against the bill because they fancied that every immigrant from the North would be a Radical and a carpet-bagger. Some opposed immigration because they did not want any "d—d Irish and Dutchmen," whom they cannot be persuaded to regard otherwise than as the paupers and offscourings of *European* cities. Some could not be induced to support it because they "don't ask for no better laborers than the niggers if they's let alone." Some opposed it because the State cannot afford to pay $10,000 for the expenses of any new Bureau; and some voted nay, because large numbers of those "who helped whip us" came from Ireland and Germany.

It is positive that the people will disapprove this act of their representatives, and regret that their opinions and views, so clearly and forcibly expressed a few days ago by the Planters' Convention, have not been respected and carried out. The people want Northern men of means, industry and skill to come here and settle, and they do not care a rush whether they are Radicals or Democrats, if they will bring their muscle, their money and their brains to help rebuild the prosperity of Georgia. For the same reason they want Europeans to come and buy and improve the millions of acres of land now waste and tenantless, abandoned to the briar, the sedge grass and the pine stumps. They know that the present supply of laborers is entirely inadequate to the demand. In every part of the State the complaint is universal among employers that they cannot engage a sufficient number of hands; that they cannot hire as many as they did last year, and that it is the best, most industrious and skillful who have gone away. Some have left the State altogether, to settle in Florida, where "colored folks has a better chance." Others have rented little farms of a few acres, bought an old broken-down mule or horse, and "gone to themselves." Others have gone to the towns and cities to swell the already large crowd of useless negroes. Large numbers have engaged to work upon the new railroads in progress of construction, tempted by the offer of high wages, forgetting that every railroad contractor has a truck store and a grocery, where the largest wages are speedily absorbed, and others have shaken off this mortal coil, and, like Uncle Ned, "gone where the good niggers go."

In view of these plain and incontrovertible facts, and of the certainty that this decrease in the laboring force will continue and be more sensibly felt every year, it is remarkable how any men of ordinary intelligence should refuse to appropriate a few thousand dollars to promote a scheme devised by men of brains, patriotism and integrity, which would certainly have resulted in bringing into the State the very class which is needed, an intelligent middle class, between the wealthy planter and large landowner and the laboring negro,—a class brought up to work, accustomed to thrift and industry, with skill and means enough to support themselves from the day of their arrival, and the industry to add every year to the wealth and prosperity of the State.

The speeches of the opponents of the bill were lamentable evidence of incapacity, ignorance, stupidity, and vulgar prejudice. "We don't want no d——d Irish and Dutchmen," was the sum and substance of the argument and the logic, and a fair specimen of the intelligence and general comprehension of the speakers.

While the Legislature refuses, on the ground of economy, to appropriate $10,000 for so useful a purpose, that sum is spent daily in the per diem, mileage, stationery, clerical pay, &c., &c., of the session of the General Assembly, the members of which devote their time in discussions which, if prolonged until the day of judgment, can never produce the smallest fraction of profit to any interest worthy of encouragement.

The talk as to whether the [illegible] not eligible to office; whether Gov. BULLOCK took the $35,000 property or stole it; whether the Supreme Court will decide the question referred to it or refuse to do so; whether Congress will reconstruct Georgia over again or let it alone; whether BULLOCK is wire-pulling to be Senator, or JOSH HILL going to be Provisional Governor, goes on with endless and disgusting monotony at all times, on all occasions and in all places, until the "looker-on" wishes that the negroes, the Court, BULLOCK, the $35,000, the Senators, JOSH HILL, and all Governors, provisional, permanent and so-called, would take the train for Jericho, and allow people to have a few days' relief from the din and jangle.

Outside of Atlanta and the cities, where people talk politics for want of something to do, nobody feels or expresses any interest in any branch of this "talk," except that it may end, and that the Legislature may adjourn and save the State the present immense daily expense for which the State gets nothing.

Public sentiment is much opposed to the Price resolutions submitting the eligibility question to the Supreme Court, on the ground that the Legislature ought to have the courage to amend its own action if convinced that it has done wrong, or adhere to it if persuaded that it has done right, and not by a sham concession to the opinion of Congress, try to get the benefit of an act which, even if done in good faith, could do no good, from the want of authority in the Court to pronounce a decision which will bind the Court or anybody else. All dodges, subterfuges and attempts to "whip the devil round a stump" are to be condemned; first, because they are immoral and prompted by the father of lies, and second, because they rarely achieve the purpose they were designed to attain.

If the Legislature believes it acted hastily or unjustly or erroneously in unseating the colored members, it ought to reverse its action openly, boldly and directly, and not evade the apprehended consequences of its own act by a feigned submission to a tribunal which has no power to settle the question. "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead," is a golden maxim for all men, legislatures included, and if followed would effectually forbid a resort to what is called "tactics."

The high prices which now prevail for corn and meat, $1 10 to $1 25 for the former and 20 to 23 cents for the latter, may have the good effect of checking the cotton mania to some extent, and inducing farmers to plant more corn, and raise their own meat. It has done so in some instances I know, and it is to be hoped that it will do so generally.

The prevailing idea now is that cotton will go up to 35 cents, and those who still hold some bales of their crop, expect to realize this price. The weather is very fine, the plows are running steadily, and all seem intent on making a big crop. *"L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose."* QUONDAM.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Execution of Whalen—The New Militia System—Mr. Howe in the Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869.

The majesty of the law, it is to be presumed, has been sustained by the ignominious death of PATRICK JOHN WHALEN, the convicted assassin of Hon. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE. Far too much notoriety was given to this man WHALEN, who had the audacity on the scaffold to hint that his death had something to do with Ireland. If he was not the actual murderer, according to his own admission he was at least privy to the murder; yet he could say, with the rope round his neck, "God save Ireland," just as if he was a martyr for his country. His latest admissions are sufficient to satisfy any one that he fired the fatal shot. He said he was aware that MCGEE was to be shot on the night in question, and that he was present with others. One GRAHAM was detailed to dog the victim to his boarding-house and there shoot him, but he denied that he had any further complicity in the act. This case will be handed down in history as one of the most remarkable on record. Every one thought WHALEN had been fairly tried, but to the astonishment of all, his counsel appealed to the higher Courts, and in this way managed to keep off the execution for months. Foiled at every point, he sought to carry his appeal to England, but as it was considered that our own Courts had competent jurisdiction in the matter the application was denied, and the law allowed to take its course. We have now an end of this Whalen business; would that we could also have got rid of Fenianism. It is undeniably a mythical sort of thing, but has, nevertheless, given this country an immense amount of trouble and annoyance. The mere dread of such a phantom created unwonted excitement and great expense, but we have evidently got rid of all fear now, that Fenianism is virtually extinct, in America, at least. It is astonishing how the Canadian people were ever deluded into the notion that the Fenians were ever in a position to do anything more than make a dash across the frontier. The idea of their getting into the interior of the country, and keeping up supplies, was the most preposterous thing ever heard of; yet there were people who believed they were capable of overrunning the country, and that a large military force would be required to keep them in check. The public mind was long since disabused on that point, and now that the assassin of Mr. MCGEE has paid the penalty due for the crime he committed, there are those who think the Fenian difficulty is really at an end.

THE NEW MILITIA SYSTEM.

The Government is making arrangements for the enrollment of what, under the act of last session, are known as the service or reserve militia. Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, the Minister of Militia, is still absent from the country, but his subordinates are carrying out the provisions of the law most vigorously. The various military districts have been formed, Lieutenant-Colonels appointed for each, and the next gazette will probably contain the first batch of company officers. Of course the volunteers will be the active force, but should they fall short of the required number, the reserve militia will have to make up the quota. It is believed that the full number will be obtained, and the reserve militia will simply be called upon to do drill, so as to be ready for service in case they might be required. The new Militia law is a decided improvement upon the old one, but it has its defects, too. If properly carried out it will give the country an effective force vastly superior to anything under the old system. Political favoritism is having its swing in the appointment of officers, and fitness is not regarded as an essential qualification in the selection. As a general thing the old officers of the militia are passed over, the appointments being vested in the Parliamentary representatives, who take care to remember their favorites.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS.

The withdrawal of the greater part of the troops from the Colonies having been decided on, there is less dissatisfaction manifested than might have been expected. Most sensible people see that England cares less for Canada than she formerly did; and it is only too obvious that she regards the keeping up of a military force in the country as an useless expenditure. English statesmen could never be induced to see that Canada could not avoid being the battle ground for the settlement of her disputes with the United States; and they have likewise failed to perceive that she was called upon to defend herself against the Fenians, with whom they had no quarrel, and whose wrongs, whatever they may be, were not of their causing. If England kept troops in Canada, she did so with the view of preserving Canadian territory to herself, and not through any desire to help the Canadians. So long as England fails to see that it is for her own purpose that she retained troops here, it will be better for the Colonists to take up their own means of defence. They have never been backward in defending their country, and it is unfair to upbraid them with a lack of patriotism now. In an economical point of view it would appear to be injudicious to remove the troops, as they can be kept just as cheaply here as anywhere else. Of course, the plea is a reduction of the army expenses, but, as none of the troops are to be disbanded, it will be a rather doubtful piece of economy.

MR. HOWE IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The conversion of the chief among the repeal advocates is variously regarded. The Ministerialists applaud his conduct, as a matter of course, but the Repealers and even the Anti-Ministerialists who favor confederation, denounce him as inconsistent and a "traitor" to the cause he had espoused. That Mr. HOWE was always an unscrupulous politician does not admit of the slightest doubt, and it is clear that the new President of the Privy Council has grossly deceived his friends whom he told he would not enter the Government under any circumstances. He evidently thought his election would be closely contested, for he hurried off to Nova Scotia as soon as he was sworn in, and reached Halifax on the night of Sunday, the 7th inst. Little time was lost in convening a meeting to bring out an opponent for the County of Hants, and a Mr. GOUDGE was nominated. This Mr. GOUDGE was Mr. HOWE's most prominent supporter at the last election, but in point of ability he cannot cope with the President of the Council. There is no equal to Mr. HOWE on the stump, in the Dominion, and he will there have a great advantage over his opponent. Both are Halifax men, and that being the case Mr. HOWE will have the advantage with his services of twenty-five years to the country. It is generally believed that the contest will be a fierce one, for the reason that the Repealers will spend a great deal of money. What a singular contest it will be, too, with ANNAND, JONES and TROOP, his old political friends, arrayed against him. But HOWE is an extraordinary man, though in his sixty-fifth year, and is a match for the ablest men that can be brought against him. You cannot, in spite of his tergiversation, refuse to admire such a clever and plucky man as Mr. HOWE.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Commissioners have succeeded in letting the contracts for the construction of a portion of the Intercolonial Railway, as follows: Section No 1—To Messrs. H. H. HORSEY & Co., of Ottawa, for the sum of $175,000, being at the rate of $87,500 per mile. Section No. 2—To Messrs. GEORGE and JAMES WORTHINGTON, of South Quebec, for the sum of $299,000, being at the rate of $14,950 per mile. Section No. 3—To Messrs. JOHN ELLIOTT, ROBERT GRANT and CHARLES WHITEHEAD, of Brantford, for the sum of $288,000, being at the rate of $12,000 per mile. Section No. 4—To Messrs. GEORGE and JAMES WORTHINGTON, of South Quebec, for the sum of $297,000, being at the rate of $11,000 per mile.

There were upward of 200 tenders sent in. It is thought that the tenders accepted are exceedingly low. When the work will commence is not known, but in all probability it will be begun as soon as possible in the Spring.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Chinese in New-York.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I think your readers will be interested in some particulars respecting the Chinese in our midst. Some three months since Mr. and Mrs. RAILSBACK, who are laboring with us, became interested in some of the Chinese whom they met, and finding them unable to read English, proposed to give them instruction; devoting the earnings of each day to such as could come in the evening, and appropriating such hours through the day as were necessary to instruct those that could not come in the evening. They have in all upon their roll book about forty different men and one woman. They appear very eager to learn, and most of them acquire very rapidly. Only one has been found who could read English, and but two or three who were acquainted with the alphabet. In a single evening most of them become quite familiar with the alphabet, and in another evening learn to spell short words. Their aptness in learning I think very remarkable. The Chinese we think a most interesting people, if we may judge from those with whom we are brought in contact. And since they are, in all human probability, to become a very large element in our population, on the completion of the railroads to the Pacific, it seems to me well to consider at once how to meet them, and what to do for them, that they may be made a desirable acquisition.

They are docile, industrious and frugal; are eminently polite, kindly and generous; their impulse to be generous is so strong that we have thought best to restrain it when giving at our meetings. The number in the City of permanent residents is yet small, and these are chiefly employed in the manufacture and sale of cigars and candy. There are more or less arriving here as cooks or stewards on vessels, and a few as sailors. Their stay here is short, and in boarding-houses occupied exclusively by them. The others live in clubs, hiring apartments, and they live well. Their earnings are considerable and though they dress and live well, their expenses are not large. Some earn $25 per week; the average earnings of those who come regularly to our schools is, however, not more than $8.

There is one woman among our scholars and she is quite intelligent—reads Chinese and English. She was for some time in one of the American mission schools at home. Their whole family came to one of the West India islands as coolies, where her friends that are living still remain. She said they were treated very badly by their masters. Beside this woman, we know of but two others in the City; they all three have families.

The entire number of this people among us is as yet quite limited, and cannot, we think, exceed three hundred, and is as likely to be less as more. We want to do what we can for them, and their gratitude for our efforts in their behalf is very pleasant indeed. If we can be prepared with schools and the Word of God for them, I have no doubt but that they will be as valuable to us as immigrants from any land. Our Chinese do not use opium, and look down with a kind of scorn upon those who do, saying, "They no good Chinaman." The following, written by one of my associates respecting the most recently arrived of our scholars, will interest every reader. His name is CHOY AWAH. He is a young man of about 20, and has one of the most intelligent faces of any we have seen among the natives of the Celestial Empire. He has a clear, bright eye, and his features are more regular than most of the Chinamen we usually see. He landed here not more than a week since from Hong Kong, coming as a waiter for the Captain of one of our merchant ships.

At the solicitation of one of our scholars he came into school on Saturday evening. He did not know a letter of the English alphabet, but after two hours' tuition he went away understanding it all, whether questioned in regular order or tried with an isolated letter—and able, also, to read sentences of three short words. His persistence is remarkable, and it was very interesting to watch his eagerness to comprehend what he was taught. He could speak "broken English" with sufficient clearness to be understood, and we were very much interested in his endeavor to explain to us the cargo of the ship, and how it was obtained.

"We had lots tea, camphor, gamboge, cinnamon." "How do they get camphor in China?" we asked. He said: "Chinaman he go to tree—put up his ear. S-s-s he hear camphor go up tree. He cut all round tree. Camphor no go up, no come down." He then went through the motions of boring and trying to think what to call the instrument. He shook his head, "Me no know English." We suggested "auger." "Yah, yah," he replied. "Make hole in tree; camphor come down into water and make him hard."

The cinnamon, he said, was "skin of tree, inside no good."

He described to us the making of tea. "Chinaman he pick leaves—put in sun to dry. It dry all up small; that black tea." Then told us of the green tea, how it was dried and colored, and then trying to think of the various other kinds, said, "Me no know English names."

We asked him which is the best kind of tea. He said, "Green tea best—Chinaman no drink black tea—too strong; he buy stems—they cheap—New-York man buy black tea." When asked what he intends to do, "Me stay in New-York." He came first with his Chinese suit of clothing on, but the second time had changed it for an American suit. His head was ornamented with the usual cue, but the hair was mostly hid under his coat. We inquired why he did not wear his Chinese dress. "Me no like to; small men on street they throw stones; they humbug me; they put dirt on my face; me wear 'Merican clothes." We asked if he intended to cut off the cue. "No, no; me cut that off, no can go home." He went to school four years in China, and learned to read and write his native language, and now would like, he says, "go school three year, learn English."

Truly yours,

S. B. HALLIDAY.

Life Insurance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As much has been published recently in the daily papers in regard to life insurance, and as I have reason to believe a wrong impression has been made on the public mind respecting the commissions allowed to the agents, who have been aptly styled "the head and heart and feet of a life insurance company," allow me to state that the oldest and largest company in this country, being twenty-five years old and having cash assets amounting to $28,000,000, give the agents ten per cent. commission on the first premium and five per cent. on the renewal premiums, and by so doing make it to the interest of the agent to secure, as far as he may be able, the continuance of the policy. This plan operates advantageously both to the company and the policy-holder. By inserting this you will confer a favor on an AGENT.

A Growing Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the inovations on the old usages which have of late crept into use by some of our institutions, is that of the officers' names, which instead of being signed by the individuals in their own handwriting, are produced by either being engraved with raised letters on wood, or by some lithographic process.

Whether this system has been, or will be introduced by the fire and marine insurance companies, the writer is not aware, but of one thing he is certain, that some of the *life and accident* insurance companies have done so, and he now holds a policy of the latter description, issued at Philadelphia, on which not only the name of the President is so produced, but that of the Secretary, who, if he was incapable of writing his name or making his mark duly witnessed, should be replaced by one who could. This policy would not have been accepted had not the agent for the Company placed his name in *writing* on its face.

Are not the followers of this mode of signing names aware of the encouragement they are giving to forgery and rascality? Policies are probably struck off by the ream, and often lie loose about the office, where many could be easily extracted by some one of our expert thieves, who on styling himself agent for the Company, his possession of the policies making his assertion plausible, issue them to individuals remote from the city, either for life or accident risks, and put the premiums in his pocket, while the insured would be unaware of the imposition until in case of death, accident, or when calling at the office of the Company to renew the policy. It would be a question for the courts to settle whether or not the companies using these kind of signatures would not be compelled to pay losses arising under the circumstances.

About thirty years since Major M. M. NOAH flourished, not only as editor of a newspaper, but as Surveyor of the New-York Custom-house! *To him belongs the honor of inventing the custom!* As Surveyor his duty was to sign certificates for every pipe or package containing brandy, rum, wine, or other liquor. Finding it more troublesome than writing editorials, he had a *fac simile* of his signature engraved or cut on a block of wood, and with the aid of printer's ink, set his boys to work in stamping *blank* certificates, but as soon as the authorities at Washington discovered the trick, it was immediately stopped.

Is it not extraordinary that the successors to the very body of men who stopped the Major's proceeding, should have adopted the same plan for their own convenience? As the franking privilege is now possessed by the Heads of Departments at Washington, including the members of Congress, and as many of the latter wish to enlighten their constituents by forwarding to them printed copies of their speeches, which are seldom delivered in the House, and read only by the compositors, envelopes of all sizes by the thousands, at the Government expense, are stamped with the members' names, with M. C. at the end of them, filled with this kind of trash, and distributed over the country for no one's benefit, but to the great injury of the Post Office Department.

Another foolish custom has been practiced for some time, but as it is principally confined to small dry-goods dealers and grocers the danger arising from it is of less consequence. I allude to the receipting of bills, where the party receiving payment writes the full name of the house or firm, adding his initials, which amounts to nothing, and is of no security to the person who pays, and is therefore a fraud, while by using the initials of the house or firm and adding his own name, generally the least trouble of the two, the receipt would be binding and legal.

It is possible these innovations may have been introduced from the circumstance of the absolute necessity of their adoption by the United States Government when issuing their bonds and paper currency, but that does not make it legal on the part of States, cities, towns, corporations or individuals. G. B.

THE MODERN DRAMA.

An English Playwright on the Question of Originality.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:

SIR: An anonymous correspondent, writing to a morning paper, has stated that Mr. ROBERTSON's new comedy, "School," is not "original." It is time that this ridiculous cant about "originality" should be exploded. There is no such thing as originality, as the word is now used. When an author conceives a work, be it great or small, there is always a father to it. In some works the features of that father are apparent, in others the production takes after the mother, that is, the author; but although we fail to trace the male parent, he is there. A play is composed of three essentials: the fable or plot, the manners or characters, the dialogue. Now, without reading the German drama from which Mr. ROBERTSON has been accused of taking his comedy, a spectator must perceive internal and clear evidence that the dialogue of "School" is neither translated nor borrowed. Its ingenuity and exquisite point forbid even the proposition; it is simply impossible. The characters are essentially English, both in outline and color, excepting one subordinate *rôle*. I mean the tutor *Crux*. This offensive personage may be borrowed; if so, the sooner it is returned the better. Now for the plot: there is none; and that is all that can have been taken from the German. The feeble thread on which the dramatist has strung his jewels is not a plot. The incidents do not serve to dolevop the characters: they are only slight excuses for their presence. The spectators do not await in suspense what the persons will do; they only desire to hear what next they will say. There is no action involving the characters in what we call a complication, and there is no dénouement arriving at a catastrophe. What plot there is belongs to the fairy tale "Cinderella." It seems that some German author conceived the idea of applying this story to modern domestic life. Mr. ROBERTSON adopts the same notion and builds a comedy upon it, a comedy as original as any in the English or any other language.

This cant about "originality" is a new cry. It would have opened SHAKESPEARE's eyes to hear himself accused of being a mere literary thief. WYCHERLEY, who borrowed material from MOLIERE, would have smiled at modern literary legislation. VANBRUGH did worse than SHAKESPEARE. He took a play of CIBBER's, and adopting all the principal characters therein, he wrote a continuation. And SHERIDAN took VANBRUGH's continuation and remodeled it under the title of "A Trip to Scarboro."

Again, I would point out that the rules of "legitimate" drama forbid originality in the modern sense of the word; forbid it absolutely and with high authority. HORACE warns the dramatist against original plots, and bids him beware of trying to introduce original characters. He urges the poet to take old subjects and well-worn heroes, and not to wander from a beaten track in search of novelty. He points to the Greek tragic poets who took fables and subjects from each other. Novelty belongs, properly, to the illegitimate drama, and as that is my province, I hope Mr. ROBERTSON's admirers will keep him off my demesne.

Once, many years ago, I wrote legitimate comedies. I allude to the period when Mr. Macready collected his celebrated company of tragedians, including Warde, Phelps, Anderson, Vandenhoff, Elton, G. Bennett, Macready, Miss Helen Faucit, Mrs. Warner—when Mme. Vestris opposed him, in comedy, with Farren, Bartley, Harley, C. Mathews, Keeley, Meadows, Cooper, Mrs. Nisbett, Vestris, Mr. Olger, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Humby. These were the palmy days of the drama, when Knowles, Bulwer, Leigh Hunt, Douglas Jerrold, Gerald Griffin, and others wrote—when Stanfield, Roberts, Marshall, the Grieves, and Telbin painted. Then indeed great works, greatly acted, and splendidly produced, were served up to the critical world of London; then indeed Drury Lane showed its empty benches and Covent Garden went to the wall. These were the palmy days. These were the Shakespearean times. The manager of Covent Garden became bankrupt, and Mr. MACREADY escaped with very sore pockets. Let us unmask the truth. The dilettanti are more fond of praising the legitimate drama than of paying to see it. It is an easy method of passing off for a superior kind of person to wave one's hand and declare, "There is nothing worth seeing at the theatres now." One might reply, "Did you go there when there was something worth seeing?" These fops, these hearthrug critics, are created by the newspaper cant I deprecate. I have seen a good deal of rubbish in the shape of drama; I have contributed not a little to it myself; but of all the rubbish which encumbers the stage, that furnished by the Press is the most mischievous because it is well-written nonsense. I sometimes am tempted to wish that those palmy old days were ours again; when the morning paper used to send a reporter from the gallery of the House, or the gentleman who "did the public dinners," to "notice" a new play. What the man wrote was stupid, but nobody minded him. Yours, &c.,

DION BOUCICAULT.

Accident on the Lake Shore Railway.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 18.

An accident occurred on the Lake Shore Railroad, between Liberty and Westfield, Chautauque County, on Wednesday, the 17th inst. As the New-York Express train, consisting of five passenger coaches, was on its way to this city, at about noon, and when it had passed Ripley some half-mile or so, the two rear cars were suddenly thrown from the track, and after dragging along the ties for a short distance were capsized. Men, women, children and baggage of all sorts were thrown into a promiscuous heap. The alarm was very great, for it flashed upon several of the passengers in a moment that they were not far from the spot where a terrible accident occurred a few years before. Several persons in the forward cars, which were not thrown from the track, attempted to jump from the train, before it was stopped, but were fortunately prevented. One of these was a lady. The excitement was terrible. Providentially the train, having only just passed a station, was not under full headway; it was probably running at a rate of not over fifteen miles an hour. Though a large number of the passengers were severely bruised, none were fatally injured. All, except one lady, were able to proceed on their journey, thankful to escape without broken bones or serious damage. W. T. HORNER, of this city, editor of the *Excelsior*, was one of the passengers, and suffered only a few slight contusions. The two cars were left capsized, on the side of the railway. Both had come through from Chicago. One was a splendid new sleeping coach.

The accident was caused by a new rail, which had been improperly adjusted recently by the repairers. Two freight trains had, however, passed safely over the track, since the rail was laid, before the accident occurred, but they were probably running very slow at that point.

Mail Robberies in Illinois—One of the Thieves Shot.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 15.

For more than a year the mail boxes have been missed between this city and Cairo, and the postmasters and agents of the Post Office Department have been greatly exercised in consequence. Detectives were set to work, and after months of investigation it was ascertained that the town of Odin, at the intersection of the Ohio and Mississippi and Illinois Central Railroads was the headquarters of the robbers, and the field of their operations. The mails made up in this city for New-Orleans and intermediate offices are sent over the Ohio and Mississippi Road to Ohio, and there transferred to the Illinois Central. At the depot of the Ohio and Mississippi the mail matter is put upon trucks, and wheeled by hand to the depot of the Central Road. The mails which arrived at Odin in the night time were frequently robbed, and it seems that, through the carelessness or connivance of the men whose business it was to make the transfer from one depot to the other, the robbers were in the habit of stealing a box of letters from the truck, and, after rifling it of the valuable contents, burning the letters in the woods near by.

On Thursday night last three mail boxes from this city to Cape Girardeau and New-Orleans were stolen. On the following night the detectives made their arrangements to gobble the robbers, and the fact of the discovery of the robbery was kept a secret. At 11:30 o'clock, when the mails were placed on the truck, as usual, three men made their appearance, and were in the act of helping themselves to a letter-box each, when the officers sprang upon them. Two of them succeeded in getting away at the time, and a third—a fellow named HOWELL—was tackled by HOLT. He knocked HOLT down, and took to his heels, when HOLT got up and drawing a revolver, fired at him, each shot taking effect, one ball passing from behind the shoulder through his breast, and another entering the right side above the hip. The probability is that he will not rob another mail. The other two men, brothers, named ALSOP, were subsequently arrested, and are now in custody at Odin. The two ASLOPS are fine-looking young men, of about 20 and 23 years of age. HOWELL is about 32. There was a strong disposition at Odin to lynch the robbers, but calmer councils prevailed. HOWELL was a guerrilla during the war, and a man of desperate character. After he was shot, the mob made a rush for him, but finding that he was mortally wounded, they desisted.

Reported Duel in New-Orleans—One of the Parties Killed.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 14.

A duel is said to have been fought yesterday, at 8 o'clock A. M., between LOUIS E. MOUSSIER and D. F. LAWSON. We have been called upon by Mr. LOUIS MOUSSIER, one of the principals, accompanied by Mr. T. HANLEY, who, he states, was his second, who give, as an answer to outside statements of the matter, the following history of the affair:

"The difficulty between myself and Mr. G. LAWSON, which took place yesterday morning, originated out of a previous difficulty with PAIN and WILKINSON, the two parties with whom I had a difficulty about three months ago. This difficulty, it is proper to remark, resulted in a wound to Mr. PAIN, from which he has since died. Since that time Mr. LAWSON has frequently reproached me with having fought with the two parties above named, and has frequently stated that although I was successful in killing them, I could not kill him. About ten days ago, at the Custom-house, I met LAWSON, with whom I had some difficulty in consequence of his taking a $5 bill to get changed and of refusing to restore it. I at the time struck him, and this blow resulted in a challenge. The duel then arranged was postponed, in consequence of the illness of Mr. LAWSON, until Saturday morning. The weapons at that time agreed upon were small swords, and the place of meeting a little below the levee. The meeting occurred at 8:20, and was witnessed by two or three hundred soldiers. Once on the ground I hesitated for some time after the swords were drawn about fighting, and attempted to avoid a difficulty. It was not until he had cursed me, and had run the point of his sword against my hand, that I made any lunge at him whatever. Upon first going on the ground I had stuck my sword into the levee bank, and repeatedly told him he had no provocation for fighting. Finally, when he had several times cursed me, the fight commenced in good earnest. Twice, then, after this had commenced, and when I had twice parried his lunges, I attempted to end the difficulty. I then made a thrust at him with my sword, and the point passed between the second and third ribs in the left side, penetrating his heart. LAWSON, who had ten or twelve of his friends with him, was then carried to a carriage. Before he reached this his surgeon in attendance announced that he was dead. I was thereupon arrested by an officer in charge of the barracks, who had been a witness to the fight, and brought to the city, though subsequently released."

We have not heard what disposition was made of the dead body, or what notice was taken of it by the Coroner. The Police, so far as we can learn, appear to have been ignorant of the affair.

The Lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad.

From the Oswego Advertiser, Feb. 18.

We stated yesterday that a rumor was current to the effect that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have obtained control of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, and leased the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, which, we are now able to state, is the case. Mr. SLOAN, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, was in town last night, and the arrangement, we understand, was perfected. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have negotiated a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, with stock and fixtures, the contract to go into effect March 1, 1869. The Company will commence to prepare the river basin for the coal trade by putting in pockets and building the trestle work for the tramways, between the upper and lower bridges. We understand that the Company intend to establish a retail coal depot just south of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad shops. This would make a convenient and accessible location, and being, we suppose, on the grounds included in the lease, would be the most economical place for it.

The new line formed under this arrangement gives a broad gauge route from Oswego to Scranton and thence to the junction of the D. L. & W. R. R., with the Morris and Essex line, which is a narrow gauge, and is controlled by the same Company. It is the intention to convert this into a broad gauge route at an early day, when passenger trains will be run direct from Oswego to New-York over this route.

Between Binghamton and Great Bend, fourteen miles, the track of the Erie is now used by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, but they will now build an independent and connecting line between those points, so that Oswego will enjoy the facilities of a direct and unbroken communication with Jersey City and the metropolis. Oswego will be made the depot and distributing point for coal to the West and North, and will have a tendency to bring grain vessels here in order to secure the return freight.

The Death of Miss Stinnecke at Carlisle, Penn.

The York (Penn.) *Democrat* furnishes some particulars of the tragedy at Carlisle, Penn., of which mention has previously been made. The *Democrat* says:

"We premise by stating that, as the result of a chemical analysis, Dr. SCHŒPPE has been arrested and committed to prison. The case will be brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* on Tuesday next. The following are the facts:

On the 28th of January last, Miss MARIA M. STINNECKE, a maiden lady, aged 70 years, whose place of residence was the City of Baltimore, but who was stopping temporarily at Carlisle, died suddenly, and, as the sequel will show, rather mysteriously, in the latter place. She had been in the habit of visiting Carlisle frequently before for the benefit of her health, and on this latter occasion had formed the acquaintance of Dr. PAUL SCHŒPPE, a young German physician residing in that borough, who, it seems, was pretty regular in his attendance upon her up to the time of her death. On the 27th of January, Miss STINNECKE was taken seriously ill and summoned the doctor to her bedside. The following morning she was discovered by the chambermaid lying in an insensible condition, in which she continued until the afternoon, when she died. After her remains had been taken to Baltimore and the funeral services were over, Dr. PAUL SCHŒPPE and another person, after calling in W. H. MILLER, Esq., of Carlisle, proceeded to examine the papers of the deceased, and discovered among them a will bearing date Nov. 17, 1868. This will bequeaths different sums of money to various educational and religious societies, making the Methodist and Presbyterian Board of Publication residuary legatee. It was offered for probate in Court, when immediately after Dr. PAUL SCHŒPPE, by his attorney, offered another of later date, which devises and bequeaths all the property of deceased to him and makes him sole executor. This will is dated in December last, is in the writing of Dr. SCHŒPPE himself, and attested by him and his father.

The circumstance of Miss STINNECKE changing her first will and making another giving the whole of her property, amounting to about $50,000, to an entire stranger, has given rise to suspicions that she was foully dealt with, and an accommodating dose of morphine, or some other poison was employed by Dr. PAUL SCHŒPPE to rid himself of the only obstacle in the way of his immediate enjoyment of his newly-found fortune. While, therefore, the two wills will be the subject of legal examination and disposal in the proper Court of Baltimore, the Judges have ordered $300 out of deceased's estate, to be appropriated to the expense of a *post-mortem* examination, to ascertain whether or not poison had been administered and death by that means produced. The result of the examination will be awaited with painful interest. The genuineness of Miss STINNECKE's signature to the will presented for probate by Mr. PAUL SCHŒPPE is disputed, and it is now alleged, by persons acquainted with her handwriting, to be a forgery. It is said that there are already circumstances of a sufficiently suspicious character to authorize the arrest of the Doctor.

The Lawsuit Concerning Senator Douglas' Estate.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 14.

The estate of the late Senator DOUGLAS bids fair to occupy the attention of the Courts for a number of years; and as each day adds to the value of the estate, there is no danger of the suits collapsing because of the exhaustion of the property in controversy.

In 1847, after his election to the United States Senate, but before taking his seat in that body, Mr. DOUGLAS married Miss MARTIN, of North Carolina, a lady of great personal accomplishments, including the comparatively rare virtue of great domesticity. Though reared in affluence, and the acknowledged heiress of her father's estate, she had learned that waste was not liberality, and that there were wiser uses for money than mere display. Judge DOUGLAS at that time was not rich, indeed his principal income was his *per diem* as a member of Congress and his mileage.

When he was married, his father-in-law deeded to him and wife a plantation and slaves in Mississippi, but this he refused to accept. Subsequently, this plantation was settled upon Mrs. DOUGLAS and her children. The revenue from this Mississippi property, though it would seem inconsiderable at this day, enabled the lady to maintain a very charming hospitality at Washington, and lay aside a portion for other uses. The quiet elegance and domestic comfort of those days were especially enjoyed by Judge DOUGLAS. From the surplus proceeds of the Southern estate, Mrs. DOUGLAS placed between $4,000 and $5,000 in the hands of her husband, urging him to invest it in Chicago property, in his own name and not in hers, because she said it would be as certainly administered by him for their children's benefit as if it were invested in her name. With this small sum Judge DOUGLAS purchased the Cottage Grove and other property in that neighborhood.

Not long thereafter he sold the right of way through his land (reserving the riparian right) to the Illinois Central Railway for $21,000, and with this sum made additional purchases of property in and around Chicago. This was the foundation twenty years ago of the immense estate which he held when he died, and which, to-day, is worth not less than $2,000,000. Mrs. DOUGLAS died in 1852 or 1853, leaving two sons. These boys are the sole heirs of the Dougla sestate. In November, 1856, Mr. DOUGLAS sold ninety acres of land near Chicago for $90,000, and in the same month married his second wife at Washington. In May following he came to Chicago to spend the Summer, and while here exhausted the proceeds of the sale of the last of the notes for the deferred payments of the $90,000. His embarrassments then commenced. That same season he bought forty acres of land on the South Branch at $4,000 per acre, payable in four equal annual payments, each payment to include all the interest on the whole. This purchase was a grievous affliction. The panic of 1857 followed this purchase. He could not sell anything. The Lecompton trouble followed, and he was driven to great personal expense to keep up his establishment at Washington. Mortgage followed mortgage, until his whole estate was covered over with liens.

It was in the midst of this financial distress, and also while in great physical affliction, that he fought the Lecompton fight with BUCHANAN. In 1858, before he could return to Illinois to enter upon the Senatorial contest with Mr. LINCOLN, he was forced to stop in New-York and execute a mortgage to FERNANDO WOOD for over $50,000, embracing, it is said, a number of small loans.

This subject is brought to the attention of the public by a bill recently filed by the widow of Judge DOUGLAS (now Mrs. Major-Gen. WILLIAMS) against Mr. N. P. IGLEHART, of this city, and the answers and an original bill of that gentleman. These legal papers have disclosed the history of the disposition of the once magnificent estate, and show that there is a prospect ahead of endless litigation, embarrassed by the fact that one of the heirs will not be of age for several years to come.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Tragedy in Lexington, Ky.—Murder and Suicide.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Observer, Feb. 17.

The whole community was thrilled and horrified yesterday morning by the news of one of the most fearful tragedies ever enacted in this city. The terrible affair occurred on the beautiful farm of Mr. JOHN W. LEE, adjoining the cemetery. At about daylight yesterday morning a sister of Mrs LEE, who was sleeping in the second story of the farm residence, was awakened by cries for help proceeding from the bedroom of Mrs. LEE, and heard her sister scream to her in fearful tones, "Mr. LEE has killed himself and is trying to kill me." She rushed to the door of the bedroom but found it locked. She then called to Mr. LEE's little son, who was in the room, and told him how to open the door, which he succeeded in doing. Mr. and Mrs. LEE in their night clothes were weltering in their blood on the floor not far from the door, toward which Mrs. LEE had evidently struggled desperately, hoping to escape. Mr. LEE was quite dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and Mrs. LEE, horribly cut, was just breathing her last. In addition to the gashes on her neck, one of which had severed the jugular vein, both of her hands were nearly cut in two. In a sickening pool of blood at the side of the bed lay a new razor. It was seizing this murderous weapon in the awful contest that had taken place that had caused these wounds. Dr. T. W. FOSTER was called in, but too late to render medical assistance. Their little son, about 4 years old, the only and helpless witness of this awful tragedy, says that his father did the deed—first cutting Mrs. LEE's throat and then his own. It has transpired that LEE also intended to consign his little boy to the same fate of its murdered mother. He did succeed in slightly wounding him, but the little fellow got away from him and ran under the bed, and it is supposed that LEE was too weak from loss of blood to follow him.

No positive cause has yet been given for Mr. LEE's conduct. Members of his family state that he had of late been greatly troubled about his pecuniary affairs, and that he must have become suddenly deranged. It is also rumored that he was heard to ask several days ago, "What will become of my property if I should kill my wife and myself?" It is stated that his relations with his wife were of the most harmonious kind, and that he was never addicted to drink. Mr. LEE was a native of Cork, Ireland, and had just passed his thirty-third year. He came to this place when quite a young man and secured employment in the establishment of the late WILLIAM SCOTT as a journeyman baker. By his own management, and with the aid of considerable means his wife brought him at their marriage, he succeeded in amassing quite a fortune. During the late war he did the Government baking in this city, and was known as an extremist in politics. Mrs. LEE was well connected and much respected.

Curious Result of a Trial in Maine.

The Bangor (Me.) *Whig* gives a report of the trial of one LORENZO D. NEWCOMB, in that city, before the Supreme Judicial Court, on Wednesday last, for bigamy. To prove the first marriage, counsel for the Government read a copy of the record of marriages of the town of Oldtown, in which it appeared that the defendant, NEWCOMB, and SARAH STEWART, both of Oldtown, had been married there Nov. 12, 1848, by Rev. SAMUEL H. MERRILL; but the Court instructed the jury that this was not sufficient evidence of the marriage, because it did not appear that the clergyman who married the parties was authorized to solemnize marriage; that as the law then was, and now is, no minister of the Gospel has a right to perform the marriage ceremony unless he has a commission from the Executive of the State for that purpose. It was admitted by the defendant that he was first lawfully married; that his wife deserted him, and after an absence of nine years, without hearing from her, and believing her to be dead, he married again. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The second marriage, however, is void, and the first wife is the lawful one; but she having got divorced, NEWCOMB will probably have to legalize his second marital engagement by a remarriage of his second wife.

The Military Board of Appointment in Virginia.

Gen. STONEMAN, commanding the District of Virginia, has sent the following communication to the President of the Military Board of Appointment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12, 1869.

Brt. Major-Gen. R. S. GRANGER, President Military Board of Appointment.

SIR: I desire the Board to visit Lynchburg, Farmville, Danville, Norfolk, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton, and Charlottesville, and in the order named, and to return by the 15th of March proximo. The Military Commissioners at these and contiguous points will be instructed by the Board to notify the people within their jurisdictions of the time the Board will be at these several points, with the view of enabling them the more easily to confer with it upon the subject of appointment to office in the State. It is my desire that every inducement be held out, and every opportunity given to loyal and competent men to present themselves, in order that there may be no excuse hereafter if the offices are not filled, and filled by proper persons.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brevet Major General, U. S. A.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 21, 1869.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The right of the people to assemble in public meetings is now denied in France. In accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of the Interior, a public meeting in the suburbs of Paris was dispersed on Friday. Those announced for Wednesday next will be prohibited. Gen. Dix publishes a letter denying the report that he recently made a speech sypathizing with the Greeks.

The Duke de Montpensier has been granted permission to return to Spain as a private citizen.

MEXICO.

A steamer arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz brings Mexican dates to the 13th inst. Mexico at that time was prolific in insurrections. Gen. Negrete captured the City of Puebla on the 3d and issued some incendiary proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on learning that Government troops were marching against him. A forced loan of $200,000 had been levied on the merchants of San Martin by the revolutionists at that point. There was an incipient revolution in Yucatan, but not deemed worthy of particular note. Trouble existed between the civil and military authorities at Guadalaxara, and a revolution was threatened. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts had declared their inability to enforce the laws. There was a revolution in Tlascala and another at Nuevo Leon, where Quinoga, at the head of 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna. It was thought that Gen. Corona would be appointed Minister to Washington.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the usual number of resolutions, petitions, &c., were presented at the opening of the session, among which was a bill for giving the protection of the United States flag to the ship *Agra*, a vessel which had hoisted English colors during the late war. Senator Nye and others opposed it; Senators Sumner and Conkling favored it, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Senator Frelinghuysen tried to introduce his Naturalization bill, but found it impossible to do so. The question of the repeal of the Civil Tenure of Office act next came up. Senator Conkling made a speech against the repeal, but rather favoring its modification. Senator Morton followed him, favoring its repeal. Senators Sawyer, Dixon and Howe also made remarks on this question. No vote was taken, and the Senate adjourned at 4:30.

In the House, after the presentation of miscellaneous bills and petitions, the contested election case from New-Mexico was considered, and Mr. Chaves, the contestant, obtained his seat by the vote of the House. Mr. Schenck, by unanimous consent, reported a resolution to postpone the assembling of the Forty-first Congress till 3 P. M., on the 4th of March next, instead of 12 M., as agreed on, which was passed. An attempt was made to get rid of the evening session by assembling at 11 A. M., but without success. The Constitutional Amendment from the Senate was then called up. Messrs. Logan and Shellabarger offered amendments to it which were rejected. Mr. Bingham's amendment, however, was agreed to, and the Senate amendment passed—yeas 140, nays 33. After which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

David A. McClure obtained at Harrisburg, Penn., on Thursday, a verdict against the Lykens Valley Coal Company for $15,000 damages. The plaintiff owned an extensive water power and forge property on the Wiconisco River, which were destroyed entirely by the accumulation of refuse matter from the coal mine. The suit has attracted much attention among persons interested in coal mining.

The Illinois Assembly yesterday voted to rescind the act abolishing capital punishment.

The investigation of the causes which led to the collision between the steamboats *United States* and *America* recently on the Ohio River, and consequent loss of life, having resulted in the censure of both pilots, the Secretary of the Navy has directed legal proceedings to be instituted against them.

The Mayor of Baltimore and a joint committee of the City Council will wait on President Johnson on Monday, and tender him the hospitalities of Baltimore on his retiring from office.

The death of Col. John L. Gardner, United States Army, in the 76th year of his age, is announced. He entered the Army in 1813; was wounded in 1814, at the attack on La Coll Mill, in Canada; participated in the Florida Indian campaigns, and was promoted for gallant conduct during the Mexican war. At the breaking out of the late rebellion, being 70 years of age, and having served constantly in the Army for over forty years, he was, at his own request, placed on the retired list to make way for younger men. His home since then has been with his daughter in Rochester, N. Y.

A new steamship, named the *City of Mexico*, and belonging to the New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailed yesterday morning from Pier No. 17, East River, for Vera Cruz. A number of invited guests accompanied the vessel to Sandy Hook on board the steamtug *Wm. Fletcher*.

Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, yesterday respited a man named Gerald Eaton, who had received the death sentence for murder.

The banks and public buildings will be closed and business suspended in Baltimore on Monday, the anniversary of Washington's Birthday.

A man named Leonard Choate was arrested yesterday in St. Paul, Minn., for incendiarism. He is supposed to have set fire to at least one hundred and fifty buildings, among which were four churches.

It is rumored that the Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Baltimore has absconded, and that he is a defaulter to the extent of $100,000. There was a slight run on the bank yesterday in consequence, but the demands made were promptly met.

The Universalist Ecclesiastical Court, which has been in session in Chicago several days, for the trial of Rev. Charles L. Balch, closed its session on Friday. The charges against Mr. Balch were falsehood and unclerical conduct. The Court found him guilty, and suspended him from fellowship till the next annual meeting of the State Convention.

A man named Lew. Calling, while engaged in a debate in Cedar Lake school-house, Stark County, Ind., was shot and killed instantly. The cowardly deed is supposed to have been committed by one Chapman, living near that place.

The application for the pardon of Col. Enright, of New-York, for implication in internal revenue frauds, has been rejected by the President.

The investigation by the Board of Health into the alleged nuisance created by the Metropolitan Gaslight Company was continued yesterday. Prof. Henry Wurtz was on the witness stand nearly four hours, and gave emphatic testimony as to the deleterious effects of sulphurous acid in even small quantities. In case the large amount of sulphur which accumulates in the iron process should take fire, the result would be very disastrous. The process of purification in use by the Manhattan Company was favorably spoken of.

One hundred Cuban revolutionists are reported to have surrendered at Colon, their leader having been killed. The report that a body of insurgents are surrounded in the Corejo Mountains is confirmed. An incendiary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise has been siezed by the authorities. Cubans are afraid that the Peruvian monitors now at Key West are intended for an attack on Havana, and the navy is employed in watching for them.

Marshal Murray, yesterday, received warrants from the President, pardoning John H. Eagan and Nicholas Henry, both of whom were serving three year terms in the Albany Penitentiary for Government bounty frauds.

Several important sentences were pronounced yesterday by Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court. Among others sentenced were James McLaughlin, *alias* John H. Fuller, and Harrison Shaw, *alias* John Lamartine, who were convicted of perjury, in having sworn falsely against Collector Bailey. Each was ordered five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1.

Rev. Dr. Ware, of Baltimore, will supply the desk at the free religious services in the Cooper Institute this morning and evening.

Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, delivered a lecture, at Cooper Institute, last evening, entitled, "Why do we make exchanges?"

A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police was held yesterday morning, but nothing of public importance occurred thereat.

During the past week there were in this City 449 deaths, 130 marriages, and 224 births, as appears by the record of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

The trials at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday were few in number, and of the most trivial order. Two convicts were sentenced to the Penitentiary—one for four months and the other for six months, and a lad was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The jury in the McHenry perjury case not being able to agree upon a verdict, last evening were locked up for the night, against the earnest protest of counsel for the defence. Judge Benedict said that he would return to Court at 10 o'clock to-night to receive their decision.

Four men were arrested yesterday morning at the New-Haven Railroad depot, in Centre-street, charged with adulterating milk.

During the week ending with Saturday morning, there were 1,221 arrests by the Police, for various offences.

There arrived at the Communipaw yards the past week, 162 cars, containing 1,282 cattle, 5,332 hogs, and 7,957 sheep. The number slaughtered is 439 cattle, 5,418 hogs, and 5,839 sheep.

Life Insurance Expenditures and Profits.

Recent references to life insurance companies and their management have brought upon us communications which, under the guise of discussing the general subject, are evidently intended to promote particular interests. Thus, one writer assures us that a certain company pays very moderate commission to its agents; another insists that his favorite company is conducted on economical principles; and yet others institute comparisons which, without serving any general purpose, are calculated materially to serve companies named, and at the same time injure their rivals. These letters we must decline to print. For whatever throws light upon the subject, or seems likely to correct errors of opinion or abuses of management, we shall try to find room. But it is necessary to keep in remembrance the difference between correspondence and advertisements, and to take care that a professed regard for general interests be not a cloak to conceal sinister ends. The discussion, to be useful, should be conducted with entire freedom from invidiousness, or its real purpose will be lost amid the squabbles of schemers.

It is not necessary to state anew the relative proportion of expenses to income exhibited by the companies doing business in this State, for the purpose of proving that some of them are conducted in an economical manner. About that there has been no dispute. The fact remains, however, that, judged by the Scottish standard—which for many reasons we consider the best—the great majority are managed expensively; so expensively that in some cases insolvency seems only a question of time. Equally certain is it that agents' commissions are an item in the expense account which admits of large retrenchment. The more carefully managed companies, we are aware, pay ten per cent. in the first instance and five per cent. on renewals; but others—including some which claim places in the front rank—pay twenty-five or thirty per cent. gross commission on the introduction of the life, leaving to chance the renewal of the premiums.

But extravagant commissions only partially explain the large expenditures, as is made apparent by an analytical statement embodied in the ninth report of the Insurance Superintendent of this State. Turning to this table, we find that one very large company, whose payments on account of commissions for 1867 amounted to $913,162, salaries $93,954, medical examiners' fees $69,964, and taxes $76,311, actually paid $423,619, which came under the head, "all other expenditures." Another, charging $427,435 for commissions, and corresponding sums for salaries and fees, paid $119,865 for "all other expenditures." Yet another—and that one of the newer companies—with a total income from premiums of $58,890, paid out for expenses not less than $56,691, of which, after deductions for commissions, salaries and fees, $26,790 are charged to "all other expenditures." These are fair examples of the revelations of the table before us. And they suggest the desirableness of more explicit information than the public possess of the details of these "all other expenditures."

Figures like these, indicating as they do a lavish outlay for the acquisition of business, provoke unfavorable comments on the reticence of companies' reports, and the absence of those facilities for inquiry, explanation and discussion as to the position of the business and the nature of the management which elsewhere operate so usefully to the insured and the public. There is no lack of printing, it must be admitted. But the periodicals through which the official documents usually see the light give no evidence of investigation, or of that *viva voce* explanation as between the insured and the managers, which is on every ground desirable. For all the practical purposes of scrutiny or management the mutual companies are, in this respect, no better than the old-fashioned proprietary corporations. The mutual insurance which excludes the insured from direct participation in the management is a misnomer—and none the less so because of their participation in profits.

The best possible check upon mismanagement is publicity. The Superintendent at Albany does a good work, and does it well. His investigations and reports constitute a treasury of facts for which British practice affords no parallel. But these statistics and statements are a sealed book to the multitudes who are insured. And though an invaluable auxiliary, they are not a substitute for those oral explanations and discussions which enable the insured to get at the truth in their own way, and, faithfully reported, give to the public the means of estimating the value of pretensions thrust before them.

This reserve on the part of the mutual companies, this absence of practical information on the part of the public, may to some extent explain the ease and completeness with which the popular delusion in regard to "profits" is perpetuated. The annual recurrence of what are called "large dividends" diverts attention from the fallacy on which the announcement rests. The insured take the "profits" and innocently suppose them to be evidence of care in the management and great prosperity. In truth, however, the larger part of these "dividends" is merely a return of moneys which the companies ought not to have taken. Proceeding on the hypothesis that the good-natured animal known as the public likes to be tickled, they add to the proper premium for insurance a large percentage as the source of "profit;" and after turning this over two or three times, and charging freely for its management, they return what is left and call it a "dividend." This is the pleasing and popular process known in this country as *mutual* insurance. No method of distribution can render the system perfectly just, or obviate the objection arising from the *dearness* of insurance, considering the ratio of actual cost to gross premium,—and the folly of paying profits where loss is really incurred.

The solvency of companies is not in question. A correspondent reminds us of an error committed in transcribing the amount of policies in force—otherwise, the ultimate liabilities—of one of our largest companies. But the error, though materially affecting the comparison instituted, does not justify any imputation upon the company in question. The true test of solvency is one which a journalist has no means of applying: it is contingent upon data to which he has not access and involves calculations foreign to his duties. The proper supervisor upon this head is the State Superintendent, and we have no reason to suspect the efficient performance of his duties. We may add that while the percentage of assets to risks in force is in many instances suspiciously small, and in other instances exhibits a gradual diminution—the result, probably, of growing expensiveness in management—among the best known companies there is an average which no doubt equals the requirements of the business.

The Stationery Question in Congress.

The misuse of official stationery is, apparently, an universal human failing, against which no form of Government affords security. Like feminine extravagance in pins, it extends through all nations and stations. The other day our London correspondent told us the English "Comptroller of the Stationery Department" had been reluctantly obliged to issue a solemn official proclamation, in view of the wasteful use of quill pens by all Government clerks, in this peremptory language: "Cut your quills four or five times."

English officials must be models of economy when their wildest recklessness in the use of Government stationery stops at quill pens. The odds are that those gentlemen regard stationery itself to mean mainly a matter of pens, ink and paper, with, at the outside, gum, tape, wax and wafers; whereas, in Congress, it also includes, as everybody knows, such articles as pin-cushions, nail-brushes, penknives, gloves, soap, cologne, combs, and, for ought we know, cachous. A bill of $1,400 was audited the other day for fitting out the House alone with toilet articles—chiefly soap—for the session. And even with this liberal stationery allowance, some members say they have seen none of the said soap during the session. And *prima facie* we should say they had not.

Not that we advocate "retrenchment" in Congressional soap—on the contrary. But what we would point out is the vast extent to which the human frailty of absorbing official stationery is carried in our happy country, and the peculiar fascination which stationery has as a field for "jobs."

There, for example, is the Patent Office stationery, whose ghost will not "down," but, on the contrary, under some pretence is perpetually popping up in Congress. It is a drama with many scenes. First, there was a low but terrible rumor of a "gigantic leakage" in the Patent Office Stationery contract. Whereupon the Interior Department "investigated" the matter thoroughly, and found "no fraud or collusion whatever." Then the rumor was repeated, and again the Interior Department "probed the matter to the bottom," and found everything "legal and justifiable." But at length the Patent Office Commissioner revealed a series of enormous "jobs," whereby a contract had been made to supply 600,000 sheets of bond paper, a great quantity of blank books and a good deal of printing at between *four* and *six* times the regular trade price which the articles and the work commanded even in the Washington shops.

Then came a long House discussion, wherein it appeared that for paper that should cost $6,000, the Government had been charged $24,000, with complaints by Mr. Laflin of "gross stupidity, gross carelessness, or gross criminality" on the part of "some officers of the Interior Department." Next followed an assault by one of the stationery contractors upon one of the witnesses in the case, and a "privileged question" thereon in the House. Next came a resolution on the same subject in the Senate. Next, a request to the House from Philp & Solomon, stationers, that their skirts be examined and pronounced clear. Next, the trial of Mr. Dempsey for assault, with a fine of $200,—which, in fact, was yesterday's news.

Here we have brought the matter up in historic form to the present date. We may now add that a bill has been passed which will probably regulate these matters in future, whereby, in brief, the Congressional Printer is henceforth to provide the official stationery for Congress and the Departments, under certain careful estimates of quantity by responsible authorities. And so, let us trust, happily ends the stationery question for this session.

The Onslaught on Military Officers—New Bobs to an Old Kite.

Among the thousand Washington Cabinet rumors, one was lately started that Gen. Grant had intimated to his old comrade-in-arms, Gen. Sherman, that a Cabinet seat was at his service, or, if he preferred, a first-class foreign Mission—and that Gen. Sherman had declined the former, but accepted the latter proposal. True or not, the bit of gossip was well received, and its intrinsic probability and "fitness" generally admitted. Or, as one of our contemporaries put it,—"*Of course* Gen. Sherman can go into the Cabinet if he wishes. Everybody knew that before."

To which we reply, of course he *can't*—at least, if a certain stealthy measure now pending in the Senate becomes a law. This measure is one of the proposed Senate amendments to the House bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law.

On the 11th of January the House passed the bill in question promptly and by a large majority. It contained scarce a score of words, and read, as follows: "*Be it enacted*, &c., that an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1867, be, and the same is, hereby repealed." This proposed act of repeal was referred forthwith to the Senate Committee on Retrenchment, who, a fortnight later, reported it with an "amendment" which consisted in striking out the whole of this simple provision, and returning a three-paged substitute. In two sectons (secs. 3, 4,) of this "amended act" we recognize an old friend with a new face—though never so much out of place, we recognize Senator Edmunds' famous bill to prevent military and naval officers from filling nominally "civil" offices.

When Mr. Edmunds' bill was introduced, some weeks ago, as an original measure, standing on its merits, it was received, so far as our observation went, with pretty general disapproval by the Press of the country. It was felt to be a measure tying Gen. Grant's hands from appointing to semi-military and semi-naval posts even the very ablest of his old subordinates—men who have lately shown, even in "civil" positions, extraordinary *executive* ability, joining supreme courage and energy to unusual candor, intelligence and integrity. It was generally felt that this measure, which confronts Gen. Grant on the very threshold of his administration, instead of according to him that generous support which a body like the Senate, his appointed "advisers," ought, even independent of party considerations, to give—proposes to checkmate his intention to use the services of any distinguished officer like Sherman, or Thomas, or Meade, or Schofield, or Farragut, or Porter. Even an accused man is "presumed innocent until proved guilty;" and we believe it was very generally felt to be as ungracious to Gen. Grant as it was unjust, to adjudge him in advance inclined to favor his old professional associates at the expense of the good of the country. It certainly did so adjudge him, by proposing to restrict his appointments *by a law* never thought necessary for any of his predecessors.

What was the consequence? The bill in its original form was quietly withdrawn by its author, and tacked on as an amendment to another bill which had come from the House with all the prestige of great popularity. It was made the *tail* to a kite expected to fly strong enough to carry up even *such* bobs as these. If the Tenure-of-Office Repeal bill be *not* passed by the Senate, then, think the friends of this other measure, we have got Grant *any way*; if it be passed, then the House will be willing to compromise by accepting our amendments. And, indeed, we have understood that, in case the Repeal bill passes the Senate in its present shape, one member of the House stands ready to offer "as a compromise measure" the striking out of all the Senate amendments *except* these Edmunds propositions for turning any military or naval officer out of his lifelong position in the army and navy who shall, under a detail for the purpose, accept a "civil" call from Gen. Grant.

Such, we say, is the way in which it is now hoped to get through the Edmunds bill, mainly as a tag to the Tenure-of-Office Repeal—with which it has no more necessary connection than with a railroad omnibus bill or a new Revenue law. And the best explanation of the zeal with which this measure is pursued, and the adroitness with which it is manipulated, is probably to be found in the many personal interests—past, present and future—which are involved in it, and which have instinctively allied at the peril it menaces. For eight years military and naval affairs—campaigns, contracts, schemes, expenditures—have been the leading affairs of the nation; from 1861 to 1866 they were of vaster pecuniary importance than even the revenue question is today. Whoever is interested to have the bad jobs, broken contracts, failures, frauds, humbugs, swindlings, "shoddy," chicanery, corruption of the past remain in such quiet and obscurity as they have been hitherto able to secure, is doubtless rejoiced at Mr. Edmunds' measure. Wheever is interested to continue these practices in the future—for even in peace, the military and naval establishment affords fat pasturage for contractors, if rightly used,—is surely interested in securing the *chances* which may come from a civilian's ignorance, lack of experience, good-natured disposition to accommodate, political preoccupation, or theory of party fealty, in place of the certainty of defeat entailed by a professional officer's skill, technical knowledge, unflinching integrity, and independence of pretended party obligations.

Honest as Mr. Edmunds may be, he will find his scheme to prevent Gen. Grant, by law, from enjoying that liberty of choice which is accorded to the head of every other Government in the world—republic or monarchy—supported with zeal by the Indian "ring," who do not want "army officers" meddling with their business; by the navy contractors whose plans are now partly exposed by the Naval Committee; by everybody, in short, whose interests are against economy and frugality, and are in favor of "snug berths," good "jobs" and fat contracts.

Support so sudden and zealous from sources so suspicious ought to lead members to reflect on what the ulterior object of these allies may be. It ought at least to warn them to cut off this incongruous bill from the Tenure-of-Office repeal, and let each stand on its own merits. That done, we have little fear that the House, at least, would not defeat a proposition so ungracious and possibly disastrous.

The Law of Libel.

A decision has just been rendered by Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, vacating an order of arrest granted in an action of libel, which was brought by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company against Joseph B. Ecclesine, editor of an insurance periodical. His Honor has elaborately and thoroughly reviewed the somewhat novel doctrine of libel against a corporation, and the rights and privileges of the Press. Concurring with three previous decisions on this subject, that a corporation can be libeled by assailing its credit and consequently injuring its property, the Judge, however, declares that no action for damages to person and character can be maintained by a corporation, unconnected with loss or injury to property, as can be by an individual. He also asserts that where the libel does not necessarily and directly occasion pecuniary injury there must be an averment and proof of malice and special damage.

The whole scope and spirit of the decision is fair and equitable. It holds that the exercise of the right of action by corporations for libel, and consequent order of arrest, shall be strictly construed, and only admitted after special damage has been proved. And, on the other hand, it maintains that the right of editors to be privileged in the publication of fair and proper criticisms of corporations and their business, under recent legislation, shall be liberally upheld.

The Stern Arbitrament of Battle.

For the third (and most positively the last) time, Gen. Cullen A. Battle addresses his fellow-Alabamians through the medium of the Tuskeegee *News*. "I deny," he says, in this farewell announcement of doctrine, "that there has been a rebellion." And with that premise, for Gen. Battle is nothing if not logical, he goes off into a reiteration of his position, that "the doctrine of secession was a necessary corollary to our Confederate system," like a fine old "disciple of the States Rights school," as he avows himself, "all of the olden time."

Of what possible use any longer the sulky and stubborn spirit of secession is to the South, it is hard to say. The "disciples of the States Rights school" who still hang by it, fancy that their conduct is all very grand and heroic, and plume themselves on being the true Southrons; while such men as Longstreet, who fought for secession as hard as they, but have had the good sense to abandon it when it gave up the ghost, they brand as "traitors," or what not.

"But a conquered people," sighs Gen. Battle, "cannot vindicate their right to have been called a nation, and must accept whatever appellation the conqueror bestows." This language he and those of his way of thinking fancy to be manly and heroic. It is not heroic, but mock heroic; and to our belief the true manliness of the South is to be found among those people who love her prosperity and happiness more than disputed political theories, and who do not perpetually exorcise the spirit of Secession, forever laid, we had hoped, by the war. For, certain it is that *some* determination—either that Secession is or is not a "corollary" of our political system—must now be admitted and fixed. Does Gen. Battle imagine, after the agony and the issue of the war, that the nation can accept *his* theory? Secession is dead; and the best service even its friends can do is to leave it alone, or at most to pronounce funeral sermons (eulogies, if they like,) over it, and not to hope by body-snatching to bring it back to life.

"If the demon of party reigns at Washington," says Gen. Battle, and "the Nation's Hero is transformed into the executioner of a Jacobin faction, every friend of liberty must"—*what*, gracious Heaven!—"must take counsel of Prudence," calmly and wisely resumes Gen. Battle, "and act with right, duty, and honor."

We believe Gen. Battle means well by Alabama and his fellow-citizens; but we cannot think he is on the right track, or that his counsels are appropriate to the hour. We believe that other men than "rigid disciples of the States Rights school" are needed to guide the destinies of the South, and cannot but feel that he is doing the best possible service to the country by following Gov. Seymour's example, and "taking leave," as he tells us he will now do, "of the indulgent public, to return to those agricultural pursuits so congenial to my tastes."

Suggestions to the Police Commissioners.

The proposition of Commissioner Brennan to dress half of the Police force in citizens' clothes deserves consideration. Uniforming the Police has its disadvantages as well as advantages. There are not the same reasons for giving policemen a distinctive dress at all times and on all occasions as there are for uniforming soldiers. It is not essential that the colors of a patrolman should always be known to friend and enemy alike at rifle-shot distance. On the contrary, if the malefactor were constantly uncertain in what guise an officer might appear at any moment upon the scene of his depredations, he would not be so bold as some of those who have distinguished themselves in Broadway burglaries of late.

A policeman in plain dress could always be kept under a proper surveillance by his superiors as well as he who is bedizened with blue and brass, and who proclaims to every passer-by, "I am Gen. Boum, of the Broadway Squad. Don't do anything while I'm around, or you'll get hurt."

A system of irregular patrols, so to speak, if carried out faithfully in every precinct, would do more, perhaps, than anything else to keep the rank and file of the force up to its duties. At present the patrolmen generally know exactly at what time they will be visited, and so do the thieves. The result is that while the former may always be found at their post at the appointed hour, they are very often absent from it at other times, when their presence may be most required.

There should be something corresponding with the "grand rounds" in an army, whose visit may be expected by any sentinel at any hour during a certain period of the night. A plan of this sort should be carried still further in a well-regulated Police force, and the superior officers and patrols should visit the posts at irregular hours during the day and night. The fact that such parties might be patroling at any hour would do much to prevent the commission of bold crimes, and would strengthen the hands of the officers on post with the thought of a possible reserve at hand, while constantly warning them that they were under surveillance and must be always on the alert.

Another thing that should be altogether reformed is the habit of placing men upon the same posts, night after night, until they become on such excellent terms with all the wrong-doers of the vicinity that the latter can do no act for which the former feel bound to arrest them. It is, of course, important that the officer should be well acquainted with all the ins and outs of his beat, but this he may soon do without getting into that condition where he will spend too much of his time in the *inns* and too little outside of them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The velocipede mania is growing very rapidly to a head, and we are inclined to advise those who have a turn for such rotaries to go in and enjoy them while "time is;" for the very violence of this epidemic is a sign that it cannot have a very long continuance. Next year, in all likelihood, velocipedes will have gone into the limbo of used-up and useless things, and be only remembered or practiced with the balloons and boomerangs of departed years.

A bill is to be brought before the Legislature for the purpose of breaking up effectually one species of gambling, and that is the lottery or policy business. A petition signed by several thousand names was presented to the Legislature last year, on this subject. We have received a circular setting forth the necessity of such a law, and the mere statement that about the sum of $10,000,000 is spent annually in purchasing lottery tickets and policies, is enough in itself to show that a very stringent and efficient law should be passed.

Nearly all the considerable cities of Spain are represented in the Cortes by Republicans,—for example, Cadiz, Seville, Valencia, Saragossa, Barcelona. They triumphed in the cities of Andalusia, Arragon and Catalonia; while the Basque Provinces and Navarre returned Reactionary Deputies.

Taking into consideration the fact that eighteen prisoners escaped from Sing Sing Prison last year, the words of Stephen Boyle, the butcher-cart thief, who was sentenced two weeks since for a term of forty years, are entitled to consideration. This ruffian was under indictment for the cold-blooded murder of the Sheriff of Kalamazoo, Mich., but had been roaming about the City engaged in depredations and acts of violence for months. On his arrest, finally, for the attempt to rob a Bowery jewelry store and shooting at Roundsman Moloney, he was identified as the man who was wanted by the Michigan authorities, and a requisition from the Governor of that State for the prisoner was soon on its way hither. Boyle was informed of his probable fate, and he suddenly changed his bold manner and language, falling into a state of abject fear. He implored the officers not to send him to Michigan. He would rather take the alternative, he remarked, of confessing his guilt to all the crimes he had committed in this City and go to State Prison for life. In the latter case, he added, there would be a chance of escaping every day in the year, to say nothing of a possible pardon by the Governor; while, if he were sent to Michigan, he would be lynched by the indignant people of Kalamazoo before he could be placed in jail. The remarkable part of this case is that the wishes of Boyle were promptly carried out by the complaisant authorities. He was arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced in the brief space of four days.

Another continental highway has got the sanction of Congress—the road which will yet be an accomplished fact between the waters of Lake Superior and the strand of the gulf at Vancouver's Island. The Senate Committee at the same time reports in favor of a similar Pacific thoroughfare for the Southern States, to run close by the Mexican frontier, as the former runs by the British. The beginning once made, as in the cases of the Central Way (nearly completed) and the Atlantic Telegraph, the general wish and purpose is to have more of both; and they are taking shape accordingly, both on land and sea. Within a decade, our three continental railways will probably be in complete running order.

During the interview of Ross Browne, our Minister to China, with the representative dignitaries of that Empire, he was asked by Prince Kung, uncle of the Emperor, and Regent during his minority, concerning the progress of the Pacific Railroad. The Russian Emperor is reported to have sent two engineers hither to examine into our extended railway system, with a view to connect his vast Asiatic dependencies more nearly with his European domains and capital. The creation of trade and the development of an utterly wild country into civilization by providing cheap transportation is an American idea. We go on the principle not so much of supplying as of creating a demand; and the effect of railroads in the far West has been more marvelous than the supernatural fables of the Orient, with the added advantage of being real, and not the mere pictures of lazy imagination. That the visions of the East should have been realized by the West is not so strange, but if the seers turn to the work of carrying out their own prophecies, there will be hopes of the world's progress, indeed.

A London paper, reflecting upon the perpetual presence in that city of "an army of 14,000 criminals," whose depredations and actions cost annually in the shape of loss, precaution and punishment, the frightful aggregate sum of fifty millions of dollars in good, hard gold, makes an important suggestion. This "skirmishing and cutting off of stragglers," as it calls the constant effort at arrest and punishment of criminals, is really but a very superficial policy:

> "To attack the force in its strongholds, to storm its inner works, to seize on its means of supply, and so to disperse, demoralize and annihilate it, is the object to which we ought really to address ourselves."

And, to this end, it strongly sustains the recommendation made by a Mr. Edwin Hill in a paper read to a meeting of the "Repression-of-Crime Section of the Social Science Association," which was to attack not merely the thieves, but the thieves' houses, the pawnbrokers who take their plunder, the toolmakers who furnish them with implements, and especially the landlords who shelter them. Thieves must live together; the Police know their haunts; if brothels and disorderly liquor-saloons are open to Police raids and legal indictments, why not these far more dangerous establishments—which, indeed, include all kinds of vice and civil peril? We see no reason why not. We commend the idea for reflection.

It is a matter of fact that in England, where law restricts their speed to ten miles an hour in the country, and five miles in the city, there are numerous (hundreds we have seen it stated) steam-carriages running on common roads, and quite a considerable number in France. There are so many good reasons why we should try them here that we wonder it is not done. They could carry much more freight than horse-wagons of the same size; they could go faster and stop sooner, and so be more useful and safer; they would not dirty the streets, except by the necessary abrasion on stone pavements; they would not slip and fall down on muddy days, attracting crowds and otherwise obstructing the highway; they would cost less money, and do more work than horses, being able to pay a handsome license revenue to the City. We should be glad to see a company formed for testing the thing, and a fair legal encouragement given it by our City authorities. The world must move, and just now steam is the best moter it has. Why not use it?

It is a pity that such women as edit the *Revolution* should fall into the same "vulgar errors" of which they accuse other people. For instance, they say that women have for many years edited papers, and Mrs. Nicholas, of Kansas, is mentioned, who "edited a Democratic paper in Vermont twenty years ago, and her able editorials (*supposed to be from a man's pen*) were extensively copied." We have italicized the phrase that excited our astonishment, and cannot understand why Miss Anthony or Mrs. Stanton should persist in ascribing masculinity as the highest praise attainable by woman. But perhaps a man wrote the paragraph.

There is one more notable grievance under the sun; and it is not very creditable that it is connected with the memories of those great men and events held in honorable recollection by the people. It is simply this—that men, working for Government and paid by the day, are obliged to forfeit the wages of the grand holiday when it comes. It will be the case on this "Washington's Birthday," for instance. Men in Government establishments are notified that they are to be festive at such times. But, in most cases, they would rather work and get the day's wages. The upper officers, paid by the month, lose nothing, and bless the anniversary. The saving effected in the lower grade of workers is rather a beggarly piece of business, and certainly not the sort of economy we should look for.

Mr. Charles F. Adams asserts (in his paper read at the Social Science Association,) that our system of *colleges* for the election of President of the United States, is a recognized failure, that these colleges do not register the popular vote, but hold out opportunities for corruption, and that it is possible the General Government may yet decide on taking into its own hands the management of all national elections. These views are worth attention. They certainly involve the principles of directness and simplicity, which are most desirable in every system of statesmanship and social life.

The London *Times*, talking on the subject of the Overend & Gurney bankruptcy, says: "Where in the world did all the money go to?" It shows that, up to the last moment, the bank went on as regularly and profitably as ever, clearing its £190,000 a year, and then goes on to indicate what is no doubt the true cause of the disaster—"the various transactions, by way of investment, loan and discount," that lay outside the pale of the legitimate business—advances made to shipowners and railway contractors, and so forth. The meaning of the whole is that the managers made too much haste to be millionaires—had too many irons in the fire—a rather common failing in the world of trade and enterprise nowadays.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce has decided on giving its sanction to the East River bridge, Mr. Dow protesting, as before, and declaring that the engineer who is to build it saw three of his other suspension bridges fall down! This, if a "true fact," is rather an uncomfortable consideration when we consider the enormous stretch of 4,600 feet. As for the other side of the question—that of the causeway and docks—nobody wishes to see the East River dammed up. As regards the latter plan, Mr. S. B. Chittenden thinks it is proposed fifty years too soon—meaning that people would come to adopt it in time. That does not seem likely. A supporting pile in the centre of the river, leaving navigation free under two spans, would probably be the safest and most convenient way of arranging it.

Prof. Goldwin Smith and Rev. Mr. Collier, of Chicago, are of one mind—"are both in a tale," as Dogberry would say, on the subject of women's rights and position. The other day the latter gentleman maintained a controversy in meeting against Miss Dickinson; and Mr. Smith, at Albany, has been arguing in the same way on the "normal *status*" of the sex—a cabalistic phrase, which none of the ladies like to grapple with. They go off to the "drunken husbands" and the "poor wages"—good pleas enough in their way. It is a notable argument, and it runs to extremes on both sides. People once argued that women did not need any sort of book-learning. Now, they say women need not go to colleges. Time will settle the controversy in its own way; and time, according to Sir Matthew Hale, is "the wisest thing under heaven."

The extent to which the poor squander their wages in lotteries is notorious. To multitudes of the wives of laboring men there is a fascination in this sort of gambling which is irresistible, and when once the passion seizes them they hesitate at nothing in order to pander to it. Their children go hungry and almost naked, and their homes are made unattractive by the false hopes which they build upon their ultimate success in "hitting" the policy shops. The latter, in spite of the law, flourish and hold out their base allurements. The evil which these gambling-places work is so great that an effort is now in progress to arrest it. A bill is to be taken before the Legislature, the passage of which will be strenuously urged, making the law more stringent in dealing with the proprietors of lottery-shops; the owners of buildings who lease them for the purposes of the business; and, in fact, everybody who aids and abets this species of gam bling.

The junk-dealers and purchasers of old papers will do well to heed the admonition which was administered to them on Friday in the Marine Court, and put a stop to their custom of buying from irresponsible lads. Suit was brought against a paper-dealer by a lawyer to recover the sum of $500, the value of certain printed law cases and City directories which a lad in the employ of the latter had stolen and sold to the defendant. Judgment for the full amount claimed by the plaintiff was rendered, in spite of the defendant's testimony that he had purchased the property without knowledge of the boy's dishonesty. It is to be hoped that the result of this suit will relieve the lawyers of this City from a trouble which has been quite frequent during the past year. The facility with which office-boys have been enabled to dispose of stolen property to the junk and old-paper dealers has acted as a premium upon this kind of peculation. In many instances the papers stolen have been of so great value that large amounts of money have been lost by their disappearance.

The *American Journal of Mining* has some curious speculations about the supplanting of steam by electricity as a motive power. It seems that at present, to make the steam which will give one cent's worth of power costs nine cents, and, by reason of the imperfection of mechanical appliances, its transmission into effective service costs ten cents more—that is, every cent's worth of power costs twenty cents; or, the utilization of the heat in one pound of coal consumes twenty pounds. But, while the same amount of power which steam gives for ten cents now costs $50 obtained from electricity, it is, in consequence of the expensiveness of producing the motor itself, its transmission into effective power being much simpler, more direct and less liable to the enormous waste of steam transmission. So that the problem of science is that of making electricity as cheap as steam; that done, the electric engine must leave steam far in the rear. But we must first catch our hare!

The Commissary Department of the United States Army, having for a year past instituted a series of tests of Prof. Gamgee's method for preserving meats, bestows high encomiums on the process. It declares that the food which has been submitted to the test is fresh, palatable and free from the extraneous matters which modify the nutritious qualities and taste of meats that have been preserved hitherto by other processes. Surgeon-General Billings also indorses Prof. Gamgee's mode of preserving animal food, and believes that its adoption for the army and navy would prove very advantageous from both an economical and hygienic point of consideration.

THEATRICAL.

Waverley Theatre.

This new aspirant for popular honors has been successfully introduced to the proper public. Since Wednesday last it has been extensively visited. It is a small theatre—scarcely larger than a private box in the Grand Opera House, and sardines enjoy a luxury of roominess, in comparison to the packed condition of the Waverley audiences; but the managers, no doubt, intended to leave their patrons no room for complaint, and they have accomplished their ends by this unexpected and original manœuvre. The Waverley can scarcely be called a new theatre, nor is the entertainment it proffers entitled to the consideration of a novelty. Both, however, are likely to secure a degree of attention for the fresh faces they present. Each is as pretty as paint can make it. The opening entertainments have brought forward a new collection of English burlesque artists, led by a lively young lady entitled Miss ELISE HOLT. Mr. BYRON'S latest mess of nonsense upon the story of "Lucretia Borgia" is employed to develop the resources of the troupe and the theatre. The palace of the Borgias is a modern apothecary shop, where poison is dispensed at wholesale and retail, and the infamous *Lucretia* flourishes as a female quack doctor of advertising reputation. Burlesque can descend no lower. Miss HOLT appears in this piece as *Gennaro;* no attempt has been made to distort the character, and it is simply presented as the pretty young man, common to all burlesques, who is to be personated by the pretty young woman of the company, with a liberal exposure of her personal charms. To this duty Miss HOLT displays an immature girlish figure, a childish face, a pair of limbs quite as flexible and restless as LOTTA'S, and a quick tongue; and all these aid a nervous vivacity of manner, but are undeveloped in anything that bears the faintest likeness to burlesque acting. In respect of acting, in fact, she might be called an echo of LYDIA THOMPSON. Miss HOLT'S capacity for singing, which, in lieu of humor, is the sole remaining charm of a burlesque actress, was not to be ascertained this week. Since the opening night she has been battling with a cold, and the vocal powers claimed for her have been considerably veiled. Miss EMILY PITT, Miss MARY PITT, Miss PRESTIGE and Miss JACKSON, Mr. H. WALL, Mr. JAMES LEWIS and Mr. C. T. PARSLOE have been Miss HOLT'S chief assistants in "Lucretia Borgia," but they have scarcely fulfilled the requirements of this class of entertainment. Burlesque is a performance in which the actors have all the fun to make for themselves, and if they are not lavishly grotesque the piece becomes insufferably dull. The entertainments have been preluded each evening by the familiar comedy of "A Pretty Piece of Business," and in this Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. E. COLEMAN and Miss EMILY PITT have afforded a limited amount of amusement. A dance by the Sisters RIGL offers the necessary ingredient of ballet, and is sandwiched between the farce and the burlesque.

Various Dramatic Notes.

Mr. BROUGHAM has a spicy entertainment in store for his admirers in a new travestie upon "The Merchant of Venice." This is to be his Shaksperian revival. The new *Shylock* is to be personated by Mr. BROUGHAM himself. Until this novelty is ready, two familiar productions are to be played: "A Gentleman from Ireland" and "Pocahontas." Either are better than anything Mr. BROUGHAM has yet presented in his new theatre. They will be brought forward to-morrow evening.

The critic of *Wilkes' Spirit* touches upon the floral lunacy which now afflicts many of our theatres—particularly those temples devoted to burlesque, in which decorum and decency on the stage has been so trampled under that there is no longer any respect in the theatre for the occupants of the stage: "A party of horticultural lunatics invaded Niblo's Garden last Thursday evening, and made themselves and the ladies engaged in the performance ridiculous by depositing, at intervals, upon the stage, vast floral structures, too huge for beauty, and too cumbersome to be lifted and taken away without difficulty and awkwardness. One of these, thrust upon Miss WEBER, was not less than six feet high, and its cost was precisely $100. The pecuniary sufferers are said to be an association of green young shopmen, who club together and contribute, by shares, the sums necessary for these fantastic demonstrations, which are becoming intolerable to the public."

A laughable parody on the burlesque at Niblo's is now the nightly attraction at the San Francisco Minstrels. It is called "The Forty Thieves Condensed in Two." BIRCH and BACKUS furnish the fun in this. Preliminarily much pleasure is afforded by WAMBOLD'S singing of a new ballad called "Kiss me Again."

There is some chance of the sidewalk ticket speculators coming to grief at last. A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature providing that "no person, other than such as may be duly appointed for that purpose in writing by the owner or manager of a theatre or public building in New York or Brooklyn, shall sell any tickets for entrance to such entertainment, concert, or lecture, under penalty of a fine of $100, or imprisonment for three months." Policemen are required to arrest any persons violating the proposed law, in or around the building.

Miss McVICKER, at present playing *Juliet* at Booth's Theatre, has been much annoyed of late by the freaks of some female, who has been in the habit of visiting various stores in the City, selecting different articles, usually of a valuable nature, and ordering them to be sent to Miss McVICKER, at her hotel. Miss McVICKER'S father has been compelled to publish a card of warning on the subject.

At the New-York Circus an extra *matinée* is patriotically announced for Monday, WASHINGTON'S Birthday, at which the brothers RIZAVELI and all the principal members of the equestrian troupe will appear.

"Much Ado About Nothing" is to be brought out at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS are playing at the Walnut.

At Mr. SOL. SMITH'S funeral in St. Louis, on Friday last, seven of Mr. SMITH'S sons acted as pall-bearers, including MARK, the eldest.

The Philadelphia *Item* deplores the limited theatrical capacity of the Quaker City, and notes as a disgrace that while there are but four local theatres, Paris has 43, London 28, New-York 19, and Boston, 7.

Miss JANAUSCHEK is still arousing the savage interest of the far Westerners in her personations of the Gothic heroines. She was last in St. Louis.

Mr. HENDERSON, the manager of the LYDIA THOMPSON troupe, has written a denial of the report that he has married the fair-haired syren of Niblo's Garden. Mr. HENDERSON, with singular self-appreciation, suggests that "this piece of unmitigated scandal has originated from some malicious person, whose object is to annoy Miss THOMPSON and do injury, if possible, to her professional popularity."

Mr. WALLACK'S "Rosedale," Blind TOM and an "Educated Pig," are the rival attractions in Pittsburg.

Mr. GRAU has engaged to carry ROSE-BELL and Opera Bouffe to Philadelphia in April.

The WORRELL Sisters open at Indianapolis to-morrow. These charming young ladies will no more enchant the local heart. They have surrendered their intention of leasing the New-York Theatre another year, and that beautiful temple is now for rent again.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT is at his residence in Roxbury, recovering from a painful illness.

Two theatres were open in Montreal, but an eight-feet fall of snow came last week and shut them both up.

"After Dark" was played four weeks at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn—a run unprecedented in that city of limited theatrical tastes. The remarkable imitation of LINGARD'S protean sketches by a little girl seven years old, named ANNIE YEAMANS, was one of the attractive ingredients.

"Vespertines" are announced by a fastidious circus manager in Philadelphia. He means afternoon performances.

Mr. ROBERT RAYMOND, of Brooklyn, gave a reading of "Twelfth Night" in Boston on Wednesday evening last.

JEFFERSON is in Cincinnati, LOTTA also; the Richings troupe were in Albany last week; Mme. SCHELLER has gone to California; TOSTEE and IRMA are at the Boston Theatre; "After Dark" is underlined at the Boston Museum; SAMUEL E. BROWN, an actor, died in Boston last week.

TENNESSEE.

Talk About Iron with an Iron Man—East Tennessee Coal, Iron, Marble, &c.—Opening of the Tennessee River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

Some weeks ago there was organized in Knoxville an Industrial Association, which is likely to be the means of gathering and disseminating much valuable information concerning the resources of East Tennessee. I was so much impressed with some statements made by Gen. T. J. WILDER, formerly of Indiana, now of this State, at the last meeting of the Association, that I went to him after its adjournment and had some conversation with him, the substance of which I wish to present for the consideration of your many readers. First, let me state that soon after the close of the war Gen. WILDER came to East Tennessee to make a thorough investigation of its resources. He made this investigation for his own satisfaction and for the satisfaction of a company of capitalists, who proposed investing largely in iron works here if his report should be favorable. Before beginning his explorations, and that he might the better judge of what he should see, he made a very thorough examination of all the principal iron establishments of the United States. Having spent the earlier years of his life in a manufacturing establishment he had a practical and thorough knowledge of the various kinds of iron and of its application. I mention these facts in order that his opinions may have due weight.

He is now working successfully a large iron blast furnace at Port Oak Springs, in Roane County. His works are situated four miles from the Tennessee River, in the midst of one of the finest agricultural sections of the State. He uses red fossiliferous ore, yielding 50 per cent. of iron in the blast furnace and making iron nearly equal to steel. His ore lies one-half mile from his furnace. He has three and one-half miles of iron ore—two veins side by side four and six feet thick. He digs his ore at a cost of 50 cents per ton, and carries it to the mouth of the furnace by a small railway running down the hill side at a gentle decline. His coal is about one-half mile off, in great abundance—veins over five feet thick, splendidly drained. It is semi-bituminous, free from sulphur, and makes charcoal iron. He fuses it in his furnace raw from the mine. Not a pound of it is coked, and thus far he has made an excellent quality of iron. Some of the largest and most successful iron dealers of Pennsylvania have made examinations here, and declared it impossible to use our coal without coking. Experience is the best test, and I am glad to say that Gen. WILDER assures me that his experiment is highly successful. This is a very important item of news, for it makes a great difference in the cost of producing iron. There are but few parts of the country where coal is found that can be used raw in the furnace. This one he can use and does use without roasting. The iron made from the above coal and ore is softer than Scotch pig and twice as strong. Near by, within a stone's throw of the furnace, is a hill of fire-proof clay 100 feet high. Within 600 yards he has a brown hematite iron-ore, such as is used in making the Rodman gun, which yields 68 per cent of iron. Here, in the midst of all this mineral wealth, he has built his furnace. All about him are rich farming lands. Produce of every kind is delivered to his hands at the lowest rates; corn, 50 cents per bushel; bacon, 12 cents per pound; flour, $4 per hundred. On that property, purchased for a few thousand dollars, the company have erected a large furnace at the cost of $100,000. They have iron, coal and limestone enough to run half a dozen furnaces for hundreds of years. But this is not the only spot favored by Providence for such great enterprises. The Cumberland Mountains, from Cumberland Gap to Alabama, are filled with iron and coal of every kind. This range skirts the northern side of the great Tennessee Valley. In it are six veins of coal running horizontally, varying in thickness from one to seven feet—usually five feet. Every vein of it is within sixty miles of iron-ore, and most of it lying side by side with it. The coal is bituminous and all of it of a good quality, but varying in quantity. The Coal Creek coal, which is mined thirty-six miles north of this city, on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, is five pounds to the bushel heavier than the Youghiogheny coal, which is the great iron coal of Pittsburg. The coal found in Roane County is equal to the great Briar Hill coal of Ohio. Gen. WILDER says it takes one ton less of the Roane County coal to make a ton of iron than of the Briar Hill coal. Of the former it takes but 1,000 bushels to make fourteen tons of iron. They use of the Briar Hill three to three and a half tons to one of iron.

On the Cumberland Mountains mixed with the coal beds referred to, running the whole length, is found the clay iron stones of which the cheap Welsh iron is made. Bluffs of it are found one hundred feet high, and could be dug out at ten cents per ton. Along the base of the mountains running from the Virginia to the Alabama line are two veins of a red fossiliferous ore, from two to fifteen feet thick. This is a fine ore for all kinds of castings. Running parallel with the mountains we have ridges extending nearly the length of the valley. The same ore is found at various points in these ridges, interspersed with the black and brown hematite, gathered in little hills and knobs.

On the south side of the great Tennessee Valley, in the Smoky Mountains, which run about parallel with the Cumberland, we have the finest varieties of the magnetic iron ore. The furnaces at Greenville, Tenn., use this ore. Their iron is superior for certain purposes, and all they manufacture is exported to Liverpool. Up the different branches of the Tennessee River, above Knoxville, is to be found hillocks of liminite ore and extensive beds and hills of all grades of the different oxide ores. These ores are not found associated with any beds of coal. All the coal lies on the north side of the valley. But even these ores on the south side are nearer coal beds than the Champlain and Superior ores. The latter ores at Pittsburg cost the furnaces from $9 to $20 per tun.

These are the coal and iron beds of East Tennessee. Gen. WILDER says our ores are superior in quality and quantity to the beds of Pennsylvania or Missouri. The bulk of the Missouri iron is nearer the Iron Hills. It is harder, and not so accessible as the East Tennessee mines.

There is nothing needed to develop these immense fields of wealth but cheap transportation. We can have this if the National Government will give us help. It has been said that the opening of the Tennessee River is of local importance only—that it is a river of little importance. But this is a great error. For 150 miles from its mouth it is a better navigable stream than the Ohio above Louisville.

In the Summer months it has a greater amount of water in its bed than the Ohio at Cincinnati. Six navigable streams empty into it. With its tributaries it waters one of the richest mineral regions of the world; $6,000,000 judiciously expended at the Muscle Shoals would open up a richer mineral country than the Ohio waters. We can float into the markets of the world more iron and coal than is found on the banks of the Ohio. Is the opening of such a country of no importance to the people of the United States? Not only iron and coal fields are waiting the opening of this river for development, but the Holston River itself washes through the richest marble-beds of the world. Gen. WILDER informs me that a heavy marble-dealer at Louden—about thirty miles west of this city—told him that it cost him more to get his marble from that point to Savannah by rail than it costs to ship marble from Italy to New-York. He ships by water from Savannah to New-York and then he has to compete with the Italy marble under great disadvantages. No one doubts but that for most purposes our East Tennessee marble is finer than any in the world. Open up the Tennessee River so we can ship by river to New-Orleans, and we will supply the world with the very best of marble. The tributaries of the Tennessee are navigable from the salt-works in Virginia. Give us free access to the ocean and we will ship without limit gypsum, salt, lime, marble, coal, iron, copper and lead. The Tennessee River Improvement Convention, to meet at Chattanooga next week, will give more facts and figures to show why this great work should be done.

OMEGA.

MURDER IN MAINE.

The Cleveland-George Murder Trial—Particulars of the Murder—Opening of the Trial—Pen Portrait of the Prisoner—His Appearance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BANGOR, Me., Thursday, Feb. 18, 1869.

The trial of HOWARD A. CLEVELAND, charged with the murder of an old and much respected man named WARREN GEORGE, which began in the Supreme Court to-day before Chief Justice APPLETON, is attracting a great deal of attention and causing considerable excitement here, as the murder was a most atrocious affair, entirely unprovoked, and the evidence and popular feeling are very strong against the prisoner.

The murder was committed some time last Fall. The old man lived on a large farm in a retired place in the vicinity of Bangor, and his only companion a greater part of the time was this CLEVELAND. Mr. GEORGE was known to be quite wealthy, and to keep a considerable quantity of his money about the house. He had relatives living in this city and neighborhood, and also connections in Massachusetts. Some days previous to the murder he had made arrangements to journey to Massachusetts on a visit to his people there. A day or two before the day he had said he intended to start, he disappeared. Nothing was thought of this, however, for a while, his friends and relatives concluding that he had suddenly changed his mind and started on his trip earlier than at first proposed. But not hearing a word from him, one of his relatives wrote up to Boston to another, and asked if he had arrived there and why he had left home so abruptly. The answer came that he was not in Boston, nor among his relatives in Massachusetts, and that he had not been heard from for some time. Suspicion of wrong-doing was aroused at the reception of this news, and search at once made for the old man. It was first ascertained that CLEVELAND had also disappeared. His mother was then visited and asked about the missing men. She said that they had gone up country "logging." To a request for the keys of the old man's house, she replied that she did not know where they were, but when she saw that it was the intention of the searching party to break open the door, she produced the keys and piloted them into the house. While searching the rooms one of the party noticed that the woman resolutely stood in one particular place, and seemed anxious to draw attention away therefrom. So she was compelled to move away, and after working awhile they discovered a trap door. Opening it the dead body of the old man was found covered with tar.

From the singular conduct of the mother, and the absence of the son, it was reasonably concluded that if CLEVELAND was not the actual murderer, he knew something about it. Therefore search was at once instituted for him. Detectives were employed, and at length he was traced to Boston. After a good deal of vexatious work he was found one night at a house on Portland-street in bed with a woman who was recognized as his own sister. He was brought here to jail, where he has been quietly awaiting his trial.

At the opening to-day the crowd of spectators was very great. It was largely composed of ladies, and in this respect was not much unlike other murder trials. The prisoner appeared nervous, but not particularly embarrassed at his position. When he came into the court-room he walked with a quick, nervous step, and when seated in the box looked around the room with a sharp inquiring glance. He is a young man about twenty-three years of age, small in stature, and not unprepossessing. His eyes are small and grey, and deep set, and his forehead is low and retreating. His hair is light and he wears a sandy mustache but no whiskers. His lips are thick and sensual looking.

The case for the prosecution is in charge of the Attorney-General of the State, W. B. FRYE, and the County lawyer, C. P. STETSON; and the cause of the prisoner is in the hands of Col. ABNER KNOWLES and M. V. P. PIPER, lawyers of considerable note in this State. The whole of this morning was occupied in impaneling a jury and by the County Attorney's argument for the Government. This gave the points of the murder, and showed how strong the evidence was against the prisoner in the dock. During its recital CLEVELAND appeared deeply interested. In the afternoon the examination of witnesses for the prosecution began. A large number are in attendance for both sides, and consequently the trial will occupy several days.

If CLEVELAND committed the murder, he doubtless did it for the old man's money. The prosecution will attempt to prove that a portion of the money missing was found on the person of the prisoner.

WHERE THE POOR EAT.

Cheap Restaurants—The Food they Supply—Who their Customers Are.

The rich eat, but the poor feed. The former can gratify their palates by exercising a critical choice in their selection of victuals, while necessity and economy govern the tastes of the latter. Restaurants suitable for all classes are to be found in this City, from the gilded saloon on Broadway, where the fashionable trifle over French dishes, to the dingy eating-house on Chatham or William street, where the sons of toil renew their wasting strength with tough beef and cabbage, or strong pork and beans. Every nationality is represented, and every purse can be suited with meals which range from ten cents to ten dollars each.

Probably the majority of mechanics, poor clerks and shop girls take one or more meals per day at restaurants. Moved by a love of independence, or from a false idea of economy, they rent furnished rooms and depend for their victuals upon these numerous convenient feeding places.

There are two classes of cheap eating houses; the first supply regular meals at stated hours, only what is called for and found upon a bill of fare. Among the former, some supply the three meals, others only a dinner. The prices of the cheapest are fifteen cents for breakfast, twenty-five for dinner and twenty for supper. The breakfast usually consists of bread—a little wheat with rye or brown bread *ad libitum*—coffee thick and strong with chickory, and a small omelette or diminutive sausage, made of something—known only to the maker. The dinner, as all European dinners, commences with a thin soup, vegetable, macaroni or some such substance. Then a piece of the meat used in making the soup, with beans, potatoe salad or turnips. This is followed by roast meat, with some kind of vegetable. At some of the restaurants a glass of beer or cheap Rhine wine is also given, but at all the guest is expected to buy a glass of beer or cup of coffee, for which there is an extra charge, though of course this is not compulsory. The supper consists of coffee, bread, cold meat or hash. The contents of this latter article of diet are best not inquired into. Cleanliness is not a characteristic of these eating-houses, though those kept by Americans frequently exceed them in dirt. Most of these places are kept by Germans, and many by Jews. Experts say that it is always well to seek the places frequented by Israelites, for these always know where to get the most for their money.

Upon entering one of the cheap places where food is supplied according to a bill of fare, one's nostrils are saluted by a combination of warm, greasy odors, such as would do credit to the "nose organ" seen and smelt by the husband of Kaloolah. Every variety of odor abounds, from the minor one of onions to the deep bass of burnt beef. The table cloths are seldom inviting-looking objects, spots of gravy or coffee give them a mottled appearance, and the sugar-bowls bear traces of many various dippings. If the butter is merely drenched with water from the melting ice, and of the consistency of oil, it is well, for sometimes the molasses marks of cake-eaters are painfully apparent. The tables are crowded with a noisily-eating swarm of men. A brawny mechanic in his shirt sleeves sits beside a copyist with thread-bare coat, and they often have a news-boy or a boot-black as their opposite neighbor. True democracy reigns—every one eats what and how he pleases. The skillfully-handed waiters hurry around supplying the orders with more speed than grace. The whole appearance betokens that it is a place for feeding, not eating.

The prices are somewhat as follows: Soups, of which two watery kinds are usually kept on hand, 5 cents; meat or fish, 10 cents, though by paying a little more a larger plate can be obtained. With this two slices of bread, the size of a man's two fingers, and a potato are usually given. Dessert consists of puddings, "fearfully and wonderfully made," 10 cents a plate, and the true American dish, pie, of every variety, sold at 5 cents a quarter.

The great art of keeping an eating-house consists in knowing the taste of the customers, and having a sufficient quantity of that on hand, thus preventing the waste from unsold articles. Certain kinds of fruit are favorites. Fish on Fridays for the Catholics, and always a large supply of fish-balls, are necessary. Beef, here as elsewhere, is the staple dish, and is most frequently called for. Experience and necessity teaching, induce the guests of these places to take such things as contain the most nourishment. We therefore find that beef and cabbage, pork and beans, stews and hashes, are more frequently called for than plain beef, mutton or veal. Of course, a person with an inquiring mind will not find much enjoyment in eating such unknown compounds, but when quantity and not quality is the object, the ingredients are not of so much importance.

The business is one of great profit, for of course all the food is of the coarsest quality and nothing is wasted. Scraps of bread and crumbs are used for puddings, meat unused for hashes and stews. Upon some articles there is a loss, but this is more than made up by the profit on others, which, on an average, taking all together, amounts to about two hundred per cent. Shopgirls and workingwomen visit, generally, coffee places where bread, rolls, or cake with coffee, tea or chocolate are sold. Of these there are a great quantity, principally upon the east side of town, Division-street containing many. Around the Post Office, in basements, there are also a number whose customers are chiefly errand boys. Their stock in trade consists usually of a basket of hard boiled eggs, a plate piled up with sandwiches, pies, and a boiler of weak coffee. The lowest order of feeding places are the stands, where about the same materials for a feast can be obtained; at one place even oyster soup of a remarkable character is sold for five cents a bowl.

Such are the places where the poor feed. It would be well for the social philosopher who strives to elevate the race to turn his attention somewhat to these things. A man pure in his surroundings and clean in his food and lodgings will seldom be altogether rough and coarse. Refine his physical comforts and he will strive to be worthy of them. While men live in sties and eat messes of poorly-cooked and coarse food, served up in a dirty manner, it will be impossible to elevate them. A dirty man cannot live among clean surroundings with comfort; he must either become clean himself or leave, and therefore here is the root from which reformers should start.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Letter from Gen. Hazen to Hon. James A. Garfield.

FORT COBB, I. T., Jan. 18, 1869.

MY DEAR GARFIELD: My hands have been so full of this Indian work the past four months that I have seen but little of what you were doing, until the gratifying action of the House on the Indian question came to my notice. I hope the Senate will yet conform to the action of the House, for it would solve the whole Indian question. To make a Department of it helps it in no way, and I look upon the movement merely as a trick to appease clamor. It will be only a change of name, and can in no way alter the relations that exist and always must exist between the army and hostile Indians. What is needed is that authority and power to enforce it be vested in the same hand. Everything rests upon this, and without it there can be no effective Indian policy.

There are good and bad men everywhere, and perhaps the army has this advantage of positions to keep by probity, and an effective organization to act through, while an Indian Bureau or Department has not; yet those are insignificant besides the one principle that force and authority must be united in a single hand. Then the power that at last must control can also prevent a necessity for its exercise, while now Indian wars are full fledged before the force that is to suppress them can be applied.

The matter of organization is by no means an insignificant one, however, and when I say that the Bureau has at present none whatever, except a desk at Washington, with agents to dispose of the appropriations, I only state what is a fact so far as concerns the three agencies under my supervision. The Indian requires the influence of active, intelligent men at all times present. This they do not have with the present system. The Superintendents reside in some city hundreds of miles away, and the agents usually visit the Indians to give out their presents, then return to their own homes, or locate at some pleasant neighboring village, after inviting the Indian there to get his annuities, and at such times often arise troubles, and then wars.

There is present here now Col. BOOM, an excellent man, the agent of the Kiowas and Comanches. He has been with his people just three weeks. His predecessor, Col. LEAVENWORTH, was at the agency from the middle of March to the 1st of May, 1868, then went to Washington. SHANKLIN, agent for the Caddoes, Washitas and affiliated bands, has passed a few weeks in each year, for the past three years, with them, usually staying at Cherokee Town, eight miles away. WYNKOOP, in place of coming here when he was ordered, where he could have saved the life of Black Kettle, whose death he now mourns so bitterly, resigned, as it were, in the face of duty, and his people are without any civil agent. This is but a repetition of similar observations for twelve years among Indians and their agents. The Bureau has not, and cannot have, a tangible, working organization, neither can it when called a Department.

This arises from the remote and widely separated points where its services are required, practicable only for considerable bodies of men for protection and maintenance. They only act by following in the wake of troops, and from whom they draw their supplies. It can have no surveillance over the acts of its agents, nor can it punish for failure of duty.

I can also claim something in the matter of economy. I find that my costs here are not over a third the expenses of the Bureau. The same is true with the Navajoes whenever, as is often the case, they are subsisted by the army. The single item of beef costs me three cents per pound. The Indian Department paid PERRY FULLER last year nine cents, while there were parties waiting to contract for three. Some four hundred and fifty stock cattle were bought for the Comanches last year, (for which they were as much fitted as for elephants,) for which were paid between $30 and $40 each. The same can and could be bought for $6 each. I find these but examples of nearly everything that has come to my notice here. The Kiowas and Comanches have habitually robbed and murdered in Texas to an extent in numbers and atrocity scarce possible to believe, ever since we have possessed it, with the full knowledge of the Indian Bureau, yet they have never proposed a remedy, or asked for help, or taken any effective measures whatever to stop it.

I see a great deal about the killing of Black Kettle; that he was on his way to his reservation, where he had been invited by the Government. These are all fabrications. Seven days before he was killed, he came to my camp, having previously been called down from the camp where he was afterward attacked, by a trader who had just lost his Cheyenne wife, to claim her estate. Being down for that purpose, and by the advice of the trader, he came to sue for peace for all the Cheyennes. He made a fair and I have no doubt a truthful talk. He said he deplored the war and wanted peace. That many of his people were then on the war path above the Arkansas, and that his band had been at war all Summer. They wished the war confined to Kansas, but we had brought it below the Arkansas, and he wanted it stopped.

I told him that I did not control the war, and could not make peace if I would. Also, that the two previous Summers his people had made war so long as the season permitted; then made peace, only to commence war again when the Spring came; that now he must make peace with the people he was fighting, and that there must be some assurance that they would not fight again in the Spring.

He said he thought it hard he could not make peace when he wanted to, but understood perfectly why I could not make peace with him. I told him of the troops then approaching the Washita, liable to attack him at any time. I again asked him whom he represented, hoping to give him personally, with his families, the protection of the Government, but he replied that he spoke for all the Cheyennes, nearly all of whom were then at war, and with whom I could not and ought not to deal, as they were not only deserving punishment, but were actually in the face of an army I did not and could not control.

Black Kettle returned to his camp with as full a knowledge of his own *status*, and that of our forces, as I had myself, and two days after was attacked and killed. He was neither on his reservation nor going toward it, nor had he been invited to do so since the breaking out of hostilities, but, on the contrary, was distinctly told (which fact he equally well knew,) that all of his people, with himself, were considered at war, and would be treated accordingly. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

[Signed,] W. B. HAZEN,
Brevet Major-General.

Arrest of a Prominent Physician in Chicago—Serious Charges Against Him.

From the Chicago Post, Feb. 18.

A painful and exciting case came up yesterday before Justice SUMMERFIELD, involving a well-known physician and others in no less than three separate murders. Dr. CHARLES EARL is accused of perpetrating two of these, and the parties implicated in the third are still at large. The prosecutor is Mrs. JEANNETTE EARL, the divorced wife of the accused. It seems she married him about five years ago. She lived with him two years, and then got a divorce. A boy who had been born to them remained with the father, not having been provided for in the decree. In order to see her child, she finally consented to live in the same house with the doctor. Since the separation, she says he has often proposed re-marriage, but she firmly refused, for which he abused her.

She had grave doubts as to the legitimacy of the Doctor's profession, which were the main cause of the separation. Last June, she says, she made further discoveries which weighed heavily on her mind, and several prominent citizens to whom she told her discoveries offered to protect her if she prosecuted EARL. State-Attorney REED advised his arraignment before the Grand Jury. EARL hearing of this, witness states, abused her, and threatened her life if she spoke a word against him. She had him taken on a peace warrant and bound in $500. He got bail, when she at once caused his re-arrest for murder. She further stated that in June last she was in EARL'S office, in Berlin Block, and the doctor, locking the door of the private office, showed her the body of a full-grown child, wrapped in a cloth, which he took from a drawer, and showed her where he had strangled it; said he heard it cry once, but did not let it cry again. The child appeared as if it had been alive. When witness asked what he did with them, he said: "You came once when I had a very hot fire. I had a purpose in that." EARL at first offered no defence, saying he could go to the State Prison, "if it was any satisfaction to her," but soon asked for an attorney. The examination was then postponed in order to send for witnesses.

Constable JAMES LAWRENCE took the subpœnas for them, but did not return again, and the accused was committed till 11 A. M. to-day. LAWRENCE, to whom the subpœnas were given, was himself before SUMMERFIELD some time ago on a charge of murdering his child, made by Mrs. LORENDA WALLACE. The charge was afterward changed to manslaughter, but on the day set for trial prosecuting witnesses failed to appear, and the case was dismissed. Mrs. WALLACE had made a deposition before a notary, but it could not be found. Yesterday an alleged true copy was found in Dr. EARL'S effects. This states in effect that LAWRENCE was married in her house, in May, 1867, to his present wife, for whom he had previously secured board; that in June the woman bore a child, which the affiant plainly heard cry; that she went in the room soon after to offer aid, and seeing the child at the foot of the bed, asked if it were dead, and the mother said "yes," that FRANK had cut its throat; unrolled the paper that it was in and saw that this was so; saw LAWRENCE leave the house at night with a bundle under his arm, and was told by his wife that he had gone to dispose of the child.

THE NEW-ULM MASSACRE.

That Little Flaxen-Haired Maiden and Her Heroic Preserver.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times.

But a little over a year ago, a gentleman who registered his name as BROWN stopped at the Key City House, having in his possession a little flaxen-haired girl, whom he represented he had rescued from the tender mercies of the Indians at New-Ulm. Of course the great heart of Dubuque warmed toward BROWN and his interesting *protegé*. She was coaxed, flattered and caressed by the lady boarders, while BROWN, in token of his bravery, was rewarded with sundry substantial presents—presents which he received in a reverential manner, declaring that those who cast their bread upon the waters would find it returning before many days. BROWN remained here for some time, and doubtless reaped a rich harvest, but finally took his departure, still clinging to the little maiden who he declared should be delivered to her friends, and for a while the pair were forgotten. Like WASHINGTON'S body servants, who won't stay buried, we see that they turned up again, this time at the Capital House, Des Moines, where BROWN, for reasons best known to himself, has put down his name as Purdy. The little flaxen-haired girl, the sole survivor of the great massacre, is still with him, winning, sweet and artless as ever. BROWN *alias* Purdy, is retailing the old story to the wondering denizens of that aspiring metropolis. For two days and nights he carried the child in his bosom, endangering his own to save the infant. He was chased a mile and a half by Indians, and jumped a deep cut of eighteen feet to make his escape, and meanwhile protected the babe from danger. All his property, consisting of a steam mill and plow factory, was burned by the Indians, leaving him destitute. Three times has he since started in business in Minnesota, and three times has his property been destroyed by the ruthless savages. With constitution shattered, and sick at heart, he has come to Iowa with his fortune all gone to get a new start in life. A man of many burdens, he bears them with patience and fortitude truly surprising.

Such is the harrowing tale related to the credulous public by Mr. BROWN, *alias* Purdy. Some people, in view of the facts we have related, call him a great impostor and a very great liar, but we do not propose to call harsh names. We merely suggest to Mr. BROWN, *alias* Purdy, that he has played his little game long enough, and that if he wishes to reach the sympathies of our people hereafter, it must be without the aid of the little flaxen-haired maiden and the New-Ulm massacre.

The Selection of the Cabinet.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The New-Yorkers are over here in full force to do what they can to aid Gen. GRANT in selecting his Cabinet. Most of them are of the Fenton stripe politically, and they present Gen. SICKLES for the War Department on one hand, and JOHN COCHRANE for the Attorney-General's office on the other. They have not yet ventured to lay their case before Gen. GRANT, and are a good deal troubled by a rumor or the impression that Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT is the coming man for the Cabinet from that State. Ex-Gov. FISH and Mr. EVARTS for the State Department, and Special Commissioner WELLS and HENRY CLEWS, the banker, for the Treasury Department, are the other names mentioned in connection with the Cabinet from New-York, but nobody pretends to know anything about the matter. Gen. GRANT himself made a declaration in conversation this morning which will doubtless ease the sensitive souls of those who fear that he may take a Democrat or two into his Cabinet. He said that if he were a Republican Senator, and a Democratic President were to select a Democratic Cabinet, he should vote for their confirmation; but if under similar circumstances a President elected by the Republican Party should select Democratic advisers, he would think he failed in doing his duty if he did not vote for their rejection. It is thought that this remark may be taken as conclusive by even the most stubborn who profess to believe Gen. GRANT wanting in sympathy with the Republican Party, though after all it is no stronger than his declaration the other day that the members of his Cabinet would be gentlemen who supported the Administration during the war and the Congressional policy of reconstruction since the war. It seems advisable, while on this subject, to characterize as wholly unfounded the paragraph going the rounds of the newspapers which says that it is customary for the President elect to allow the Vice-President elect to name one member of the Cabinet, and that Mr. COLFAX had accordingly selected Mr. JOHN D. DEFREES, the Congressional Printer. There never has been such custom, the Vice-President having no voice whatever in Cabinet making. The relations between Gen. GRANT and Mr. COLFAX are extremely cordial, and the General has probably talked with his associate about Cabinet matters, but Mr. COLFAX is known to hold that the selection of confidential advisers is peculiarly the President's affair, and he has neither urged nor asked the appointment of anybody. The friends of Ex-Senator CRESSWELL, of Maryland, were circulating a recommendation in his favor to-day through the House, but it did not receive many signatures.

Accident to Gen. Grant's Father.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Feb. 18.

While the father of our President elect, Mr. J. R. GRANT, of Covington, was crossing Fourth-street, on Vine, about noon to-day, he was struck by the shaft of an express wagon, which, from poor sight and partial deafness, he did not see or hear approaching, and was knocked down. He was assisted to his feet by gentlemen near him, and taken into SUIRE'S drug store, where it was found his only injury was a very muddy suit of clothes, the remedy for which, as for all other ills that mortals are heir to, was readily found.

Education of Women in Michigan.

President HAVEN, of the University of Michigan, delivered an address on education, in the hall of the House of Representatives at Lansing, on Wednesday evening last. He denied the statement that he is opposed to the establishment of a female college, and said that it was clear to his mind that the State of Michigan should do as much for her daughters, in the way of education, as for her sons. He believed the present agitation of the subject of education for women, and finding profitable and suitable employment for them, would continue to command attention until it works out practical results. There were two rival systems of female education; one which might be called the Oriental system, which obtained in Hindostan and Turkey, where respectable women could never show themselves in public unveiled; the other what might be called the Occidental system, which prevailed in Europe, and particularly in the United States, where the free system of equality between men and women worked well so far as it was carried out. If it had worked so well as far as tried, why should it not be carried out to its proper and legitimate result? Why pause on the brink of victory? Many, he said, were opposed to having both sexes taught together in the University. It is believed that if the University was opened to women but very few women would attend. If that should be the practical effect that one consideration should have due weight with the Legislature. But still he believed it should be opened to those who desire to obtain the benefit of these branches of education which they could not obtain elsewhere. He thought the apparatus of the University could be profitably used by a female college if established, and should favor a mutual exchange of professors by the two colleges.

BRIEF NOTES.

Fast day in Massachusetts, April 8.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention is to be held in Providence March 4.

The Democrats of Portland, Me., have nominated their strongest man for Mayor. This is WILLIAM L. PUTNAM, who is young and popular.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE and GEORGE D. PRENTICE are both dangerously ill in Louisville, Ky.

The Auburn *News* says the net receipts of the Merchants' Union Express Company, since the consolidation, have been $200,000, and that a dividend is to be declared about the 1st of May.

JUBAL A. EARLY is in Lexington, Mo., where his father and brother reside.

Prominent Germans in St. Louis propose to erect a theatre in that city, to accommodate 2,000 persons and to cost $75,000.

A woman in New-Orleans, suddenly made a widow by a recent railroad accident, went to an agent to obtain the amount for which her husband's life was insured. The agent kindly told her that he sincerely sympathized with her in her bereavement, and was astonished by the energetic response of the excited lady, who exclaimed: "Yes! that's always the way with you men. You are very polite about everything else, but whenever a poor woman gets a chance to make a little money, you're only sorry."

Providence, R. I., has discovered that it needs a new hotel, and measures are being taken to erect it.

Hon. JOSEPH SEGAR has written a letter to the House Committee on Reconstruction, urging that the Appeal and Circuit Judges of Virginia be released from disability.

The Directors of the Old Colony Railroad, in Boston, say that they heard nothing of the lease of their road to the Erie Company until they saw the announcement in some of the papers.

Philadelphia had 487 fires in 1868, which destroyed property valued at $1,770,471, on which there was an insurance of $1,255,581.

The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Forum* told a thrilling story about the jury which acquitted the man who killed an editor in that State, but Mr. GEO. D. BURGESS writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* that not a single member of that jury "has been bereft of reason, met unnatural death or committed suicide." They are all alive and well.

The Mobile *Tribune*, with characteristic stupidity, "doubts whether any Confederate leader, with the exception perhaps of LONGSTREET, would consent, under existing circumstances, to exchange his honorable poverty for a position under the United States Government."

A Cincinnati milk-dealer has been fined $25, although he diluted his milk only 18 per cent.

Rev. Dr. VINTON'S congregation, in Troy, intend to build a new church edifice, to cost $100,000.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company lost 5,000 cords of wood by an untimely fire in Dearborn, Mich., on the 17th inst.

A man in Toledo, Ohio, who, while a prisoner, fell out of a bunk in the City Jail, and was much injured, has made a claim against the city for damages.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR lectured in Rome, Oneida County, a few nights ago, on "Studies for all Classes."

A family in Salem, Mass., has had its daily supply of milk from the same farm for sixty-three years.

Pop-corn festivals are the rage at Northampton, Mass.

A Pittsburg paper reports the elopement from that city of a married man with two fascinating widows.

"Enoch Arden" has turned up in New-London, Conn. Three dollars and a half, however, persuaded him to turn away and never to return again.

Chief Justice BRIGHAM, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, dismissed a jury at Salem on Thursday, who, notwithstanding the fullest and most conclusive proof of the guilt of the defendant in a liquor case, refused to agree upon a verdict. Judge BRIGHAM recently had similar experience with a jury in Hampden County.

LEWIS COLLINS, who killed a man in Indiana about a year ago, was shot by his victim's brother at Hamrick's Station, on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad, on Thursday evening.

The Free School law is growing in popularity in West Tennessee, and it is claimed that there is now less opposition to it than there was in Ohio to a similar law twenty years ago.

A young man in Ohio had a finger taken off by a circular saw a few days ago. Seeing it drop he raised his hand to see which finger it was, when his little finger was also taken off. This statement is made on the authority of the Toledo *Commercial*.

Ex-President PIERCE has nearly recovered his health, and is able to go out.

Personal.

Postmaster-General A. W. Randall, Hon. Charles Wendell and Hon. J. W. Barnes, of Washington are at the Astor House. Judge R. Hitchcock, of Ohio; Hon. George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Hon. William H. Seward, Jr., of Auburn; Hon. John Leftwick, of Memphis, and Hon. Jas. Perkins, of Cleveland, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. McGibbon, of the United States Army, is at the Albermarle Hotel. Count de Nedonchel, and Viscount d'Aguin, of France, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ABRAHAMSZ.—On Friday, Feb. 19, at his residence, in Newark, N. J., of consumption, JOHN P. ABRAHAMSZ, Esq., aged 32 years.
Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

BERTINE.—At his residence, Babylon, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 18, in the 61st year of his age, JAMES T. BERTINE, formerly of this City.
The relatives and friends of the family, without further notice, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, at Babylon, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A special train will leave foot of South 7th-st., Williamsburg, by Southside Railroad, at 9¾ A. M. precisely; returning after the services and stopping at Jamaica, South Oyster Bay and Amityville. The Grand-st. and Roosevelt-st. Ferries, from New-York, connect directly with the train.

BIGELOW.—On Friday, Feb. 19, of scarlet fever, CHARLES THOMSON, only child of Wm. L. and Harriet M. Bigelow, aged 6 years, 7 months and 26 days.
Funeral services at the residence of his parents, Stapleton Mansion, Stapleton, Staten Island, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FORD.—At Port Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Feb. 18, JULIA O. FORD, aged 35 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Chapel, Factoryville, on Sunday afternoon at 12½ o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 19 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 11 o'clock A. M.

JENKINS.—On Friday, Feb. 19, WILLIAM JENKINS, aged 50 years and 3 days.
Funeral will take place this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock, in the church corner of Oliver and Henry sts. All his friends are invited.

LETHBRIDGE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening, Feb. 19, GEORGE P. LETHBRIDGE, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 109 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M.

NATHANS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 18, at Philadelphia, while visiting that city, Mrs. MARY AMELIA NATHANS, wife of John J. Nathans, of New-York City.
The funeral will take place in Philadelphia, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. John Childs, No. 709 North 8th-st., on Monday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

WEEKS.—On Saturday, Feb. 20, JESSE WEEKS, in the 59th year of his age.
The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 465 2d-av., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Chapaqua, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The Harlem cars will leave the 26th-st. Depot at 8¼ o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the train at Chapaqua.

WILLARD.—At Marshall, Mich., on Wednesday, Feb. 17, DANIEL CLARK, eldest son of Rev. Livingston and Mary Clark Willard, in the 23d year of his age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH, 14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. E. A. HOFFMAN, D. D, Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service on SUNDAYS at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. During Lent, on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M., and on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats on application to the sexton.

"BAPTISTS THE ONLY THOROUGH RELIGIOUS REFORMERS."—Pastor JOHN QUINCY ADAMS will preach on SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. in the church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., showing that *Baptists alone Exalt the Word of God above Tradition in all Matters of Faith.* Seats free to all.

LAY PREACHING.—ADDRESSES BY business men at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., and in 31st-st., near Broadway, at 3½, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., at 7½ P. M., SUNDAY. G. W. HILLMAN, Esq., will preside in Broome-st., C. P. GOODWIN, Esq., in 31st-st., and Dr. CHADSEY in 3d-av. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, and in the evening by Rev. JAMES D. WILSON, (late of the Spring-st. Church.) Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also, preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M.; the morning service will be followed by the usual prayer meeting; seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 18.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*The Glorious Liberty of the Children of God.* Afternoon—*God is Love, &c.* All are cordially invited to attend. A free gospel.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. B. M. ADAMS, of Brooklyn, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Seats free. On MONDAY EVENING next Prof. WORCESTER will exhibit his Views of Egypt and the Holy Land. Admission 30 cents; children, 15 cents.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. J. V. OSTERHAUT, of Newton Theological Seminary, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. J. BOXER, of Birmingham, England, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS.

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH.—This Church is opened three times every Sunday. On SUNDAY, 21st inst, the Rector, Rev. Dr. GEER, will officiate at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. TUTTLE, Rector of St. Luke's Church, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ALL SAINTS' (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., New-York.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*The Lenten Fast.* All are invited to attend.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, (22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.)—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. M. McECKRON, on SABBATH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; afternoon service at 3½ o'clock. All are welcome. Seats provided for all who come.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODist Episcopal Church, (4th-st., near 6th-av.)—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Subject for morning sermon: *The Doctrine of Recognition in Heaven.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services, SUNDAY 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—Morning at 10½, evening, 7½. Second of a series of lectures. Subject—*Universalism in the Early Christian Church.*

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Good preaching and singing every SABBATH. Seats all free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; Rev. JOHN L. GAY at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR at 7½ P. M.

THE LORD IS COMING!—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Near Coming and Kingdom of Christ.*

REV. DR. GEER, RECTOR OF ST. Timothy's Church, will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, before the Young Men's Association of the parish.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—God willing, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening—Discourse to young men—*Youth's Way of Safety.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st. Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Prayer meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOpal Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. S. WEED, at 10½ and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven: Where Is It?* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH—HAMILTON-Square.—The Bishop of New-York will administer the rite of confirmation on SUNDAY MORNING. Services in this Church every Sunday evening, except on the first Sunday of the month, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission of the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Somerville Hall, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av.—Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½. Sunday School at 9 A. M.; seats free; strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

HEAVEN AND HELL—WHERE THEY are, and how to get to them. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES will lecture on this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in Washington Hall, corner of Broadway and 4th-st., Williamsburg.

WHAT SWEDENBORG TEACHES CONCERNING THE BIBLE—A lecture by ALBERT SMITH, Esq., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 7½ o'clock, at the Swedenborgian Church, 35th-st., east of 4th-av.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST 20TH-ST.—A sermon will be preached THIS EVENING, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH, on the subject—"*In what sense and how far is the Episcopal Church Protestant?*"

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Washington, the Story of his Life and its Lessons.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av. and 34th-st., Dr. OSGOOD, Pastor. West gallery, free seats. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. (Vespers.)

AT COOPER INSTITUTE—FREE preaching in the large hall on SUNDAY, Feb. 21, by Rev. J. F. W. WARE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. BOARDMAN, of Philadelphia, will supply the pulpit of this church SUNDAY, Morning and Evening. Friends and strangers are invited to attend.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service MORNING, 10½, EVENING, 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, 6th-av. and 34th-st. will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. DR. W. H. GREEN, OF PRINCEton, preaches in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

WANTED—IN A PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL church up town, a pew to seat four persons; no candles, no choral service or other mummery need apply. Address LUTHER, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

REV. W. C. VAN METER WILL PREACH in the Amity Baptist Church, 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Feb. 21, at 3½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 20, 1869.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C....c 113¾	1,000 Long Dock Bds. 92½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62 110¾	12,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st M 84½
40,000 U. S. 6s, Cur... 101¼	5,000 do.......... 84⅝
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'64. 111¼	4,000 Gal.& Chic. 1st. 97¾
10,000 do.........c 111¼	50 Continental Bank 99
61,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	10 B'k of Comm'h... 112
'68............. 110⅝	10 Fourth Nat.Bank. 103½
17,000 do........ 110⅝	10 Park Bank....... 157½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. 111	10 Bk. of Commerce. 122
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65. 112⅝	112 Del. & Hud. Can. 128½
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	300 Mariposa Pf...... 29
new.......... 110⅝	330 Pacific Mail...... 106
15,000 Brook. 6s, W.L. 95½	200 do........s30 105¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 66	300 do........ 105⅝
2,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c 58	100 do........b3 106
5,000 N. Car. St. 6s... 63¾	100 Mer. Un. Ex. bet.
20,000 do....... 64	call.......... 18
15,000 do....... 64¼	100 Adams Ex....... 64
5,000 do...bet. call 64¼	100 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 43¾
4,000 N.C.St. 6s, new 60	20 do........ 44½
5000 do....... 60¼	100 N. Y. Central..... 163⅜
41,000 do....... 60⅝	100 Hudson........ 135½
10,000 do....... 60⅝	10 N. Y. & N. H..... 145
5,000 Mo. St. 6s.... 87½	48 Reading......... 93
2,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bty.	200 do........ 92¾
L. C.......... 109	250 Mich. Southern... 94½
3,000 Ala. St. 5s 65½	110 C. C. Cin. & Ind. 89
3,000 do....... 65¾	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 90¾
500 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83 92	500 Clev. & Tol...... 105
2,000 Erie 3d M.... 92½	200 do........ 104¾
3,000 do....... 92	100 do........ 104⅝
1,000 H.R.2d S.F.Bds 101	112 Del. L. & W..... 116
2,000 Hudson 1st M. 100¾	600 Tol., Wab. & W... 66
18,000 Mich.So.S.F.Bs 96½	100 do......s45 66
5,000 Tol. & W. con.	70 N. J. Cen........ 112
conv. bds..... 81	15 do........ 111⅞
7,000 Chi., R. I.&P.7s. 94¾	5 do........ 111⅞
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st 97½	210 Morris & Essex.. 88¾
3,000 Mor.& Es.2d M. 89	50 P., Ft. W. & C.... 120¾
2,000 P. Ft. W. & C.	200 do........ 120⅝
2d M.......... 98¼	100 do........ 120⅝
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C.	100 Ohio & Miss..... 34¾
3d M.......... 91½	20 Han. & St. Jo..... 121
3,000 P.,F.W.&C.1st. 101⅜	22 Lake Shore R..... 103¾

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'62 111	6,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65,
10,000 do....... 110⅝	New.......... 110⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'64.c 111⅜	42,000 U. S.5-20C., '67, 111
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 112⅞	40,000 do....... 110⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$15,000 N. Car. 6s, x c. 63⅛	280 Reading........ 92⅞
15,000 N.Car.S.6s,new 60	600 do........ 92⅞
100 Adams Express.... 63¾	200 do.......b10 92⅞
300 do.......b60 65	200 do........c 92⅞
300 do........ 64	200 T., W. & W...... 66⅞
100 American Mer.Ex 44	100 do........b5 66⅞
300 Mar. Pf.......b30 29½	100 Mil. & St. Paul... 65⅞
100 do........ 29¾	100 Fort Wayne...... 119¾
100 do........ 29¼	600 Ohio & Miss..... 34⅜
200 do........ 29½	100 do.......b10 34⅜
100 Pacific Mail.....c 106⅛	200 do........c 34⅜
100 do........ 106⅛	400 Mich. So. & N. I.. 94⅞
1100 West. Un. Tel.... 37¾	300 do........b6 94⅞
300 do........c 37¾	200 do........b5 94⅞
300 do........b5 37¾	200 do........ 94⅞
600 New-York Cen.... 163⅞	200 Clev. & Pitts..... 90
200 do........c 163⅞	200 Chic, R. I. & P.... 127⅞
200 do........c 163⅞	100 do........b5 127⅞
300 Chic. & N. W..... 83	200 Chic.& N.W. Pf... 91

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 N. C. 6s. x. c.... 63¾	24 Mil. & St. P...... 65⅞
5,000 do....... 63½	100 do........ 65⅞
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new. 60	300 Fort Wayne...... 120⅛
125 Amer. M. Ex...... 44¼	600 Ohio & Miss..... 34⅛
100 Adams Ex........ 64⅛	100 do.......b15 34⅛
200 Mer. Union Ex.... 18	100 do........c 34⅛
100 Quicksilver....... 23⅝	200 M. S. & N. I..... 94⅞
600 Mariposa Pf...... 29⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts..b5 90
100 do.......b30 29⅛	200 do........ 89⅞
100 do.......s10 29⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P.... 126⅞
100 do........c 29⅛	300 do........ 126⅞
300 Pacific Mail...... 105⅞	100 do........ 126⅝
100 West. U. Tel..b10 37⅛	100 do........c 126⅛
100 do........ 37⅛	200 Chi. & N. W...... 82⅞
400 N. Y. Cen........ 163	100 do........c 82⅞
100 do........ 163⅛	200 Chic.&N.W. Pf.c 90⅞
600 Reading......... 92⅝	100 do........b5 90⅞
100 T., W. & W....... 66⅛	300 do........ 90⅞

SATURDAY, Feb. 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 133⅝@¼@⅜@⅝ ₱ cent., closing about the same as on Friday night. The Cash Gold for delivery easy, but not more than 5@6 ₱ cent. interest paid to carry over balances until Tuesday, the next business day on the Stock and Gold Exchanges. The BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 22, will be universally observed on the Street as a close Holiday—by the Banks, Bankers and Brokers of all classes, and also at the Custom-house and Treasury Office.

The Money market of the day was unusually easy, partly on account of the Holiday intermission, which, practically, affords to the lender three days' interest in one. The rates ranged from 5 ₱ cent. on Government collateral to 6@7 ₱ cent. on other approved Stock collateral and on Gold.

The Banks, on the averages of the week, lose $2,502,940 on their Gold Deposits, while the Treasury gains $2,928,972 from Customs, while paying out only $268,734 on Gold Interest. The Banks also lose $2,862,374 Currency Deposits, of which $1,337,755 went out in Greenbacks, and $952,339 to pay off Loans and Discounts.

The Foreign Exchanges were a fraction less firm than on Friday; 60-days' London, 109@109⅛; short sight, 109⅝@109½ ₱ cent. The firmer quotations for U. S. 5-20s in London and Frankfort brought forward Exchange at 109 ₱ cent., less a brokerage.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were strong at an advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. on the rise of Friday, and business was quite animated on all descriptions of 5-20s and the long 6 ₱ cents of 1881. The Southern State Bonds were also firm; the North Carolinas, at and after the Boards, advancing to 64@64½ for the ex-coupons, and 60⅛@60½ for the new bonds. The old Virginias were also in demand at 57⅝@58 ₱ cent., and Tennessees steady. The Railway market was dullish through the day; prices disposed to some weakness, but the actual business not large. On the Miscellaneous Shares, Pacific Mail, ex 3 ₱ cent. dividend, sold in the Afternoon at 103 ₱ cent. The Preferred Shares of Mariposa advanced to 29¼ ₱ cent. There was a good inquiry for most of the Western Railway Mortgages.

After the early Boards broke up, (no late Boards being held on Saturday,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅝	110⅞
American Gold Coin	133⅝	133½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	66
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57¾
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63⅝	64
New-York Central	163⅜	163
Reading Railway	92½	92⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	127⅞	126⅝
Northwest Common	82⅞	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	90⅝	90⅞
Michigan Southern	94⅝	94⅝
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120¼	120⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅝	90⅛
Pacific Mail Company	106⅝	*102⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78	77⅞
St. Paul Common	66⅛	65⅝
Toledo and Wabash	66	66⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	104⅝	105⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅛

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....112⅝	5-20 reg., 1867.........110⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..113⅛	5-20 coup., 1867.......110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862.........111	5-20 coup., 1868.......111
5-20 coup., 1862......114⅝	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874....116
5-20 reg., 1864.........110	10-40 reg..........103⅛
5-20 coup., 1864......111⅜	10-40 coup.........109⅜
5-20 coup., 1865......112¾	6s Currency.........101⅜
5-20 coup. '65, n. is....110⅝	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70.101⅛	Virginia 6s, ex cou.... 57⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73.102	Virginia 6s, new bds.. 61⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875.......101	Georgia 6s........ 80
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881.......101	Georgia 7s, new bds.. 92⅞
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886.......101	North Carolina 6s.... 64
Ill. Canal bonds, '60....100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.. 60⅛
Ill. Canal bds, reg.,'60.100	Missouri 6s....... 87⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60.100	Louisiana 6s....... 71
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62.100	Louisiana 6s.levee bds. 67⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65.100	Louisiana 8s.levee bds. 83
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70.100	California 7s....... 126
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77.100	California 7s.large bs.125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79.100	Connecticut 6s......100⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. War Loan..100	Rhode Island 6s......100
Indiana 5 ₱ c. War 'Ln. 98	Alabama 5s........ 65⅛
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou.... 66⅛	Alabama 8s........ 93⅛
Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds.. 66	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York............133	Irving...............109
Manhattan...........140	Metropolitan.........140
Mechanics'...........128	Nassau...............105
America.............145	Shoe and Leather.....130
City................200	Corn Exchange........123
Phenix..............109	Continental..........99
Fulton..............150	St. Nicholas.........110
National............112½	Commonwealth........110
Seventh Ward........112	Imp. and Traders'....129
State of New-York...112	Park.................157½
American Exchange.115⅛	Manuf's and Merch's.101⅛
Chatham.............146	Central National.....108
Bank of the Republic.117	Fourth National......103⅛
Bank of N. America..109	Ninth National.......111
Hanover.............109	Oriental.............147½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..... 91⅛	Gt. West'n 1st M. '88.100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..... 91	Gt West'n 2d M., '93.. 78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.. 87	Gal. & Chi. extended. 98
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.. 87	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.....100⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876......100	Chi. R. I. & P........ 94⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879...102	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund. 99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883.... 92⅛	N. J. Cen. 1st M...... 98
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70 100	N. J. Cen. 2d M.......101
Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85.100	Morris & Essex 1st M. 97⅛
Harlem 1st M........	Morris & Essex 2d M.. 89
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.111	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M..101
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 96⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.. 98⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st M.... 93⅛	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M... 91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf 82	Cleve. & P. 2d M...... 95
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc 78	Cleve. & P. 3d M...... 87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund. 95	Cleve. & P. 4th M..... 76
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.... 91	Chi. & Alton inc...... 92
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.... 92½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.... 94
Han. & St. J. L. Gr....108	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s. 102½
Han. & St. Jo. con....117	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10. 91
Del., L. & W., 1st M... 95	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 90
Tol. & W. 2d M........ 84¼	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d. 85
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 78	Chi. & Mil. 1st M..... 90

The Imports (other than Dry and Goods Specie,) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports, for the week ending Feb. 19, 1869, were $4,043,748.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Feb. 20, 1869:

Feb. 15—Schooner *Frank Jameson*, Ponce, P. R.—American silver	$10,000
Feb. 16—Steamship *Rising Star*, Aspinwall—American silver	2,000
Feb. 16—Steamship *Minnesota*, Liverpool—Mexican gold	1,000
Feb. 17—Brig *L. & W. Armstrong*, Mayaguez—American silver	15,000
Feb. 18—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana—Spanish gold	3,740
Feb. 18—Bark *Iva*, Maracaibo—American gold	25,000
Feb. 20—Steamship *South America*, Para—American gold	13,450
Feb. 20—Steamship *South America*, St. Thomas—American silver	30,000
Feb. 20—Steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre—Gold bars	85,400
Feb. 20—Steamship *St. Laurent*, Havre—Spanish gold	1,600
Feb. 20—Steamship *Missouri*, Havana—Spanish gold	26,133
Total	$213,323

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,301,790; total payments, $788,031; balance, $90,455,881. The receipts include for Customs, $342,000; for Gold Notes, $40,000.

A New and Important Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The trade of Northwest Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Iowa is to be diverted to a new channel—the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad. This long-projected railroad, connecting St. Paul with the head of Lake Superior, is now in progress of construction. Thirty miles from St. Paul, northeastward to Wyoming, is finished and the cars are running daily. The advantage of this road to the agricultural interests of Minnesota, Northwest Wisconsin and Northern Iowa, and to the mining interests of Lake Superior, cannot be overestimated. When it is completed, some 350 miles of railroad transportation can be saved on the products of the States above-named.

Within two years the grain and supplies needed for the use of the mining towns of Lake Superior, which are now transported 300 or 400 miles by railroad to Chicago, and thence *via* the lakes and Sault St. Mary, at a heavy expense of freight and loss of time, to the towns on Portage Lake, Ontanagon, &c., will be freighted directly over this road and distributed at one-half the cost now entailed, while iron, copper, fish, lumber, and other products of Lake Superior, will be sent westward to supply the wants of the Mississippi valley. At the head of Lake Superior, where this road must terminate, will grow into existence a city which must rival in rapid growth any city ever founded on this continent.

At this point we are about as near the tide-waters of the Atlantic as we are at Chicago, and some three hundred miles nearer St. Paul and the immense country commanded by that city of marvelous increase. From this point, the extreme of lake navigation on this continent, we have a navigable highway by the Sault St. Mary and Welland Canal, that brings its men of trade in direct communication with the great marts of Europe. Westward through Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory, must stretch ultimately an important branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and at this point must centre the trade of twenty American States yet unborn, and the British trade of the Red River settlements and of Hudson Bay.

Chicago, which has exceeded in growth any city on this continent, progressed slowly while the country west of it was being settled and developed. But in this case the whole State of Minnesota, and parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, which have been settled for twenty-five or thirty years, stand ready to send their trade and traffic over this route. Elevators and warehouses that Chicago could not boast of after an existence of twenty years, will be required at the head of Lake Superior the day the road is opened for business.

The surplus grain of the State of Minnesota last year was twelve millions of bushels, and the saving to that State in the item of freight alone, had this road been completed, would have been over two and a half millions of dollars for *one year*.

How rapidly a city on the lake having this business thrown into it in a single year would increase only persons familiar with the growth of Western cities can imagine.

The Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad have a land grant from the General Government of 6,400 acres per mile, and one from the State of 4,480 acres per mile. The length of the road is 150 miles, and the entire land grant 1,632,000 acres, mostly timbered lands—which will be greatly enhanced in value by the building of the road, and will certainly command from $5 to $20 per acre within five years after its completion. With its immense endowment of land, and prospects of a large business at once on its completion, this road offers inducements for profitable investment greater than any short line of road now offering to the public. Within five years after its completion the lands owned by it will sell for money enough to pay the entire cost of grading and stocking the road.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad have a land grant of about 500,000 acres of land, worth, before the building of the road, $2 per acre, and worth now, with the road built, from $10 to $20 per acre—*all* prairie lands. The 1,632,000 acres of land owned by the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad are mostly heavily timbered; the timber on many of them can be sold on the *completion of the road* at a *stumpage* of from $10 to $20 per acre, and the lands, within a few years thereafter, will be valuable for farming and grazing purposes. S.

We publish the above without qualifying the calculations of the writer as to the future of the enterprise, although some of them may appear, at present, extravagant; because we know that he speaks his deliberate sentiments on the subject, from his practical experience of the resources of the country through which the new road is to pass, and from his confidence in the banking parties (Mr. JAY COOKE and Messrs. E. W. CLARK & Co., of Philadelphia) who have undertaken to make its financial negotiations a success.—TIMES.

The National Stock Exchange.

This new organization met yesterday afternoon, at their Rooms No. 54 Broad-street, and elected the following-named officers: President, JAMES BAKER; First Vice-President, C. C. PARKS; Second Vice-President, E. R. TREMAIN; Treasurer, CHARLES UNGER; Secretary, C. M. DELMAR; Assistant Secretary, JOHN R. LANSING; Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, GEORGE P. CLARK.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE M'HENRY PERJURY CASE.

The United States vs. John D. McHenry.—The jury in this case were sent for at 1:45 P. M. yesterday, after an absence of more than twenty hours. Judge BENEDICT informed them that he was aware that they had not as yet been able to agree upon a verdict, but that considering the importance of the case and the nature of the evidence, he deemed it to be his duty to keep them together. That if they agreed before 10 o'clock this evening, he would come to Court to receive their verdict; otherwise they would be obliged to stay together till Monday morning.

The foreman stated that the jury were divided as they were when they first went out, and that there was no possibility of their agreement.

The Court still considered that it was his duty to keep them together.

Mr. Dudley Field, of counsel for the defence, protested against the action of the Court.

SENTENCES.

Prisoners convicted at the present term of the Court were sentenced yesterday.

James McLaughlin, convicted of perjury; sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for five years and a fine of $1. Sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

Harrison Shaw, also convicted of perjury; same sentence.

Joseph L. Reed pleaded guilty to charge of passing counterfeit money; sentenced to imprisonment for four years and a fine of $1. Sentence to be executed in the Penitentiary of Kings County.

Charles Harper pleaded guilty to uttering altered National Currency notes; sentenced to imprisonment for six years and a fine of $1. Sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

Literio Meletta, convicted of having counterfeit money in his possession; sentenced to imprisonment for four years and a fine of $1; sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

Stephen Moralsto pleaded guilty to manufacturing counterfeit national currency; sentenced to imprisonment for thirty-six months and a fine of $1; sentence to be executed in the Albany Penitentiary.

James Carr, convicted of having counterfeit fractional currency in his possession; sentenced to imprisonment for three years and a fine of $1; sentence to be executed in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Michael McCormack and Joseph Barnabo pleaded guilty to dealing in counterfeit fractional currency. McCormack was allowed to withdraw his plea and have a trial. Barnabo was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and a fine of $1; sentence to be executed in the Kings County Penitentiary.

John Smith pleaded guilty of having counterfeit money in his possession; allowed to withdraw his plea and have a trial.

George Myers, convicted of having counterfeit money in his possession; sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and imprisonment for one day; to stand committed till the fine is paid.

Daniel Coffee, convicted of having in his possession counterfeit fractional currency notes; sentence suspended.

The Grand Jury presented several indictments, and were discharged for the term.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

PARDONS.

Marshal MURRAY has received pardons for John H. Eagan and Nicholas Henry, both of whom were convicted at the November term of the District Court of defrauding the United States by making false and fraudulent papers for the obtainment of bounty money and back pay.

Eagan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary, and Henry to thirteen months at hard labor in the same Penitentiary.

It was represented to the President that there were many mitigating circumstances in both cases.

A petition for Eagan's pardon was signed by Hon. John T. Hoffman, Richard O'Gorman, Owen W. Brennan, District-Attorney Courtney, and Congressman John Fox.

A petition for Henry's pardon was signed by District-Attorney Courtney, Congressman John A. Griswold and William C. Barrett.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Friedman.

THE WINTER ESTATE.

Daniel C. Birdsall vs. John Livingston.—This case, which has already been frequently noticed, was again up for argument on the motion to vacate the order of arrest granted against defendant. In opposition to the motion an affidavit was read, which was drawn up and sworn to in person by William Winter, the alleged lunatic, and whose large estate is the substantial bone of contention, and in which affidavit he denies and contradicts the affidavits heretofore read on behalf of defendant, and positively denies ever having retained defendant as his lawyer, or ever authorized him as such, or in any other capacity, to take any steps against the plaintiff in relation to his (deponent's) affairs.

Affidavits were also read showing that defendant had sent numerous letters to parties in Westchester and Orange Counties, assailing the character of plaintiff, and thereby showing malice on the part of defendant. The motion was argued at length on both sides, and the Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

Ex-Judge Edmonds for motion; Ira D. Shaffer opposing.

THE MUSEUM FIRE.

Barnum and Van Amburg Museum Company vs. The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company.—This is another of Barnum's troubles, which are now before the Courts, growing out of the destruction by fire of the Museum on Broadway, above Spring-street. The Insurance Companies have set up the defence of fraud in the over-valuation of the property destroyed, and make this motion to have the cause sent before a referee, on the ground that it involves a long account. The motion was opposed on the ground that the examination of a number of items where there is not a debit and credit, is not such a long account as is contemplated by the code; and, moreover, that where there is a question of fraud involved in the case it cannot be referred, where either party demand a jury. The motion is also opposed on the ground that it is made for purposes of delay, and with a view to force plaintiff to accept the terms of defendants. It was proposed by plaintiff that the Company select the ring-tailed monkey, the polar bear, the horned ox, happy family, or any other single curiosity, claimed to be over-valued, and make that the test for all, thereby saving time and litigation. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Cram for motion; Mr. Fowler opposing.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

There will be no calendar on Monday, the 22d inst. *Ex parte* business only, and the Court will adjourn at 12 M.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Warren *vs.* Warren; counsel fee of $100 and alimony at $10 per week ordered.

Noonan et al. *vs.* Leonard et al.; reference ordered.

Fernando H. Kimball *vs.* Henry J. Kimball; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Chas. Hamacher *vs.* Fleischman; motion denied.

Hill et al. *vs.* Gale; motion denied.

Sanford et al. *vs.* Ruckman; motion denied; costs to abide the event.

Chas. H. Piazza *vs.* D. L. Hubbard; motion granted on stipulating not to sue; costs to abide event.

Dengel *vs.* Dengel; motion denied.

Bentz *vs.* Bentz; motion granted and reference ordered.

Denison *vs.* Pitt et al.; motion denied.

The Protestant Episcopal Society *vs.* Flanders; motion granted. No costs of this motion.

McCrum *vs.* Frost; reference ordered.

Pursell *vs.* Hanford; motion granted on payment of $25 counsel fee.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge McCunn.

William Gregory *vs.* Sarah Gregory, executrix, &c., et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Friedman.

Herman Lederer *vs.* Washington Insurance Company; Barnum and Van Amburg Museum Company *vs.* St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company; motion granted without costs.

John B. Karcher *vs.* Rose M. Karcher; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Augustus D. Shepard *vs.* Charles G. Patterson; motion granted.

Richard O'Keefe *vs.* Catharine O'Keefe; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

John F. Feitner *vs.* Metropolitan Board of Health; judgment for the defendant with costs.

Edmund G. Shepard *vs.* Adrian C. Brooks; motion granted.

John T. McKnight *vs.* John S. Clapp: motion granted.

Herman Lederer *vs.* Washington Insurance Company; motion granted.

James H. Holdane *vs.* I. M. Hines et al.; motion granted.

Thomas A. Howell *vs.* Charles S. Schuepel et al.; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Barrett.

Chandler *vs.* National Gaslight Company; motion denied without costs.

Gibbs *vs.* National Gaslight Company; motion denied without costs.

Miller *vs.* Robinson; motion for a new trial denied.

De Comean *vs.* Morse; motion to vacate order of arrest granted without costs upon defendant stipulating not to sue.

Crosby *vs.* Powers; default opened on payment of costs of term, and $10 costs of motion.

Billings *vs.* Allen; motion denied with $10 costs.

Emanuel *vs.* Schwab; interrogatories settled.

Beyer *vs.* Wheeler; motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate G. J. Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: Julia Douglass, William G. Hart, Catharine Halleson, John McDonald, Charles Young, Thomas Jones, Jr., James French and A. Josefa Agüero.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.—John Doyle, Maria Sahlein, Ann Winterbottom, Rachel Liestner, Frederick Kuhne, Christopher Kehr, John Thomson, Frederick Ley, Thomas Davine, James E. French, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Adolph Weideman, Arthur Ahunty, Catharine Brown, Felix Larkin, Alexander Downey, Sarah Osborne, Adam Knapp, George Goodheart, William Owens, Otto Heinicke, George Aberle, Chas. J. Hart, Daniel Kelly.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

Yesterday there was upon the calendar thirteen cases of petit larceny, six of assault and battery, two of violations of the Health law, one of misdemeanor, one of cruelty to animals, and one of malicious mischief. There was here a promise of a fund of amusement to the expectant audience which was not fulfilled, for in this variety of petty crimes there was only dullness. From one or two cases sharp points of character protruded for the behoof of the observant.

A PECULIAR LARCENY.

Michael McCarthy and Patrick McCormick, stalwart and honest-looking Irishmen, upon the oath and strenuous argument of Samuel W. Thompson, had committed petit larceny in stealing sherry wine—an imported and genuine article—of the value of seventy-five cents. It was, therefore, evident that no great quantity had been taken, and the complainant further specified that the accused had merely drank some of the wine by inserting a tube in one of the barrels and sucking it out. As they had done nothing to show an intention of taking away any of the wine except what they drank, the Magistrate said he couldn't and wouldn't convict them. But the complainant pleaded for an example, the Magistrate relented, and giving a judgment of "guilty," discharged the prisoners without punishment.

A SHARPENED KNIFE.

James Kelly, being drunk and disorderly on Thursday night, broke in the windows of a liquor saloon, and was taken into custody. His person being searched, he was found to have a shoemaker's knife ground to a sharp and dangerous point. This circumstance occasioned a charge of carrying a concealed weapon, and Kelly was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

REWARD OF COURAGE.

Henry Williams being in want of a new pair of boots, boldly walked into a store, snatched the coveted articles from a case, and ran out with them. He was, however, caught, and received six months in the Penitentiary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES RECOVERED.

John Constantine vs. the Coney Island Railroad Company.—This was an action for damages brought against the Coney Island Railroad Company by plaintiff, who alleged that while riding in one of the excursion cars of the Coney Island Railroad Company, on the 15th of June last, he was seriously injured in consequence of the negligence of the employes of the Company. Plaintiff laid his damages at $5,000, being the amount he claimed to have lost by being away from his business for eight weeks in consequence of the injuries he had received, and also for moneys expended for surgical aid. The defendants denied that the plaintiff's injuries had been caused by any negligence on the part of the employes, and asked that the case should be dismissed with costs. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

No business will be transacted in the Supreme Court Circuit on Monday.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved during the past week:

Samuel H. Gibson, Anna Maria Zeller, Patrick Croaker, Abraham Wood, Casper Drescher, and Horace Strong, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of Margaret Gruf, Thresia Richert, James McMahon, Catherine Corr, James Emerson, Catharine Perr, William Mohrmann, Bridget McCarty, Lucy F Vogler, Ann Kain, Benjamin Lee and Samuel Booth, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship were granted in the following estates: of Mark G. Chapman, to Harriet A. Griswold; of Mary Abraham and Ruth Clark, to Joseph Clark; of Jamie and Margaret Thompson, to Catharine Campbell of Brooklyn.

STOLEN BONDS.

The Broker Lee Implicated in Two Bond Robberies—He is Committed for Trial in Default of $40,000 Bail.

Justice DOWLING yesterday held an examination in the case of EDWIN R. LEE, the broker who was found in possession of stolen bonds, and arrested in consequence. It will be remembered that on the 6th of August a sneak thief entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company, No. 96 Broadway, and obtained possession of a package of United States five-twenty bonds, valued at $40,000, the property of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. When Mr. LEE was arraigned on Friday Mr. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, President of the Insurance Company, made an affidavit accusing him of having in his possession several of the bonds, which were contained in the package, and selling the same to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., as well as to FISK & HATCH. LEONARD D. WHITE, of No. 29 Wall-street also testified that on the 14th of October he purchased from LEE four $500 United States five-twenty bonds, Nos. 20,296, 90,192, 38,459, and 38,461, of the issue of January and July, 1865, and that the bonds have been identified as having been stolen from the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company. The complaint of Mr. MILLER as is usual in such cases, accused LEE of having stolen the entire package of bonds from his office, the prisoner being held to be guilty in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

When the case was called on yesterday afternoon,

Mr. Leonard D. White was cross-examined, and testified as follows: Do not know where the bonds are that were purchased from the accused, as they had been sold again to some customer soon after the transaction was closed with Lee; he deposed that he had identified the numbers of the bonds from the register; he knew Mr. Lee very well; there was no one with him when the sale was made that the witness could remember; Mr. White paid for the bonds by check; he had known Lee for several months, and had bought bonds from him at various times; he did not know the bonds mentioned in this case were stolen when he purchased them from Lee.

Nicholas C. Miller, President of the Star Insurance Company, on cross-examination, testified: Myself and the Secretary have the custody of the valuables of the Company; we notified the community of the loss of the bonds by printed circulars to bankers, brokers and Chiefs of Police, delivered by messengers and mail, besides advertising in all of the City newspapers; I do not know that the defendant received any notice of the loss; I received my information with reference to Lee from Messrs. Morris & Co., and Messrs. Fisk & Hatch; the bonds were four in number, and for $500 each and were sold to Fisk & Hatch; I never saw Lee until yesterday.

This closed the evidence, and the Magistrate announced that he deemed it sufficient to hold the prisoner for trial, unless the defence could produce rebutting testimony. Counsel for Mr. LEE then demanded time for the purpose of obtaining such evidence, and in order to influence the Magistrate to that end the prisoner submitted a written statement as prepared by counsel. The statement was to the effect that LEE is a regular broker and a member of the Board of Brokers in this City, and been such ever since the organization of the Board. As a broker he has bought and sold on commission all kinds of United States bonds and other securities; that he keeps no register or book of account in which are entered the numbers and amounts of any bonds or stocks at any time sold by him; that he has not within one year past sold any United States bonds of any denomination whatever, except what he sold on commission for two certain individuals, one a Mr. S. BROWN, of this City, who was introduced to him in February, 1868, by CHARLES K. LOOMIS, at that time General Freight Agent of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, at the City of Buffalo, and since deceased, and in whose employ he (LEE) was in the year 1859. The other person for whom he sold any Government bonds is one W. O. WHITE of this City. These two men are known to him as grain and pork dealers. That he does not know the whereabouts of the two men BROWN and WHITE, neither does he know where they do business. That he did not know up to the time of his arrest that any bonds had been stolen from the Star Fire Insurance Company, and that no notice to that effect had ever been served upon him.

Justice DOWLING remarked that he did not consider the statement of any weight or value, and quite insufficient to cause a postponement of the case. He should, therefore, fully commit LEE for trial in default of the $40,000 bail demanded. LEE was then formally examined, and stated that he is thirty-two years of age; a native of Oneida County, New-York, resides in Bergen, N. J., and is not guilty of the charge preferred.

Before the prisoner was taken out of Court, Mr. HENRY ROCHALL, one of the partners of a firm doing business at No. 69 Pine-street, appeared before the magistrate and expressed a desire to make an additional complaint against LEE, and accused him of complicity in another bond robbery. It appears from the statements of Mr. ROCHALL, that on the afternoon of the 2d of January his office was entered by sneak thieves, who carried off a tin box containing $50,000 worth of Government bonds and other securities. He further alleged that $3,000 worth of the stolen bonds had been traced to the possession of LEE, as he had sold the same to certain brokers in Wall-street. The Magistrate expressed himself as desirous of hearing the evidence in this new case, and as it was not quite ready, he agreed that the examination on Mr. ROCHALL'S complaint stand adjourned until next Tuesday.

Judge Bedle on Picking Pockets, Bond Robberies, &c.

In the Hudson County (N. J.) Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Friday, in passing sentence on MICHAEL WATERS, found guilty on an indictment for robbery from the person, Judge BEDLE remarked:

"The Court are satisfied you belong to a gang of thieves, and are also satisfied that when picking this man's pocket you were not alone. The Court are satisfied that in your conduct you have practiced the same old game that is played by persons such as you are—getting into omnibuses, cars and so on. It is not very often we get hold of such a customer as you, for as a rule persons of your profession generally seek some other territory besides this for that kind of business. The Court want them to continue to do it, too, somewhere else besides here. They will probably have to go out of New-York pretty soon, in consequence of the way in which Judges are punishing for crimes now. It is right, too. The Court do not mean they should come over here if we can help it, at least if they do they come over here with great risk. There is only one thing that makes the Court hesitate at all in this case. Between you and the officer some understanding was come to in regard to the obtaining and delivery of the watch. But there is too much of this thing going on—thieves stealing bonds, money, picking pockets, &c., and then bargaining for the return of the property, by which means they sometimes save themselves from State Prison, and make some money. There is a great deal of that business going on in New-York, as can be seen by looking at the advertisements in the newspapers. This bargaining with thieves may do very well for the purpose of getting private property back, but it is serious so far as the public are concerned. A man on whom a crime is committed ought to divulge it and not compromise with a thief, and an officer should make no such arrangements with a robber. The Court had fixed to send you to State Prison for five years, but considering this in your favor, the sentence is, that you be confined at hard labor in State Prison for four years."

In sentencing GUSTAVE HAUSSMAN, convicted of manslaughter, the Court said they were satisfied with the verdict, and had his brother AMEIL been indicted for assault and battery he would probably have been convicted of that offence. Though the blows given to deceased might not have been sufficient to have caused death to a healthy person, yet in this case death resulted from the wounds inflicted unfortunately by the prisoner. He then sentenced HAUSSMAN to two years in State Prison.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, during the two weeks ending Feb. 13, 1869:

Seventh Division—Theron E. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General; George Hyland, Jr., Division Inspector; John McConville, Judge-Advocate; Gilbert H. Reynolds, Engineer; Geo. Darling, Quartermaster; William H. Ward, Commissary of Subsistence; William C. Bush, Ordnance Officer; Henry C. Frost, Aide-de-Camp, Major; George H. Clark, Aide-de-Camp, Major; Whitney Williams, Aide-de-Camp, Captain. Battalion Washington Greys Cavalry—Syelius M. Swift, Captain, vice Henry M. Collyer, resigned. Sixth Regiment of Infantry—William Barthman, Adjutant, (First Lieutenant,) vice Anthony Morschauser, promoted. Eleventh Regiment of Infantry—John Klein, First Lieutenant, vice Louis Schraidt, resigned; Charles Ihle, Second Lieutenant, vice John Klein, promoted. Twelfth Regiment of Infantry—Eugene Soulleyet, First Lieutenant, vice J. Theodore Burke, resigned. Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry—Moses Comfort, Second Lieutenant, vice James C. Crist, resigned. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—James S. Franklin, First Lieutenant, vice John L. Bussing, resigned; Edward H. Cunningham, Second Lieutenant, vice James S. Franklin, promoted. Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Frederic Andes, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice J. J. Huber, resigned; James M. Carlin, Major, vice Frederic Andes, promoted. Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry—George H. Deitz, Adjutant, (First Lieutenant,) vice William H. Stone, resigned.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted: First Regiment of Infantry—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Feb. 8. Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Henry R. Darbey, Feb. 11. Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry—Capt. Richard Suydam Grant, Feb. 3. Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry—Second Lieut. Wm. H. Hazard, Jr., Feb. 10. Sixty-fifth Regiment of Infantry—Major Louis J. Ottenot, Feb. 4. Seventy-fourth Regiment of Infantry—Adjutant (First Lieut.) Robert F. Atkins, Feb. 4; Capt. Lucius M. Bowen, Feb. 4.

The anniversary of Washington's Birthday, which occurs to-morrow, will be celebrated by the Eleventh Regiment by their annual ball, which will be held as usual in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery, near Houston-street. The arrangements for the ball are to be on the most liberal scale, and the members of the regiment anticipate a good time. It is understood that no masquerade dresses are to be worn at the ball.

To-morrow evening also the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment intend giving their annual full-dress reception and hop at the Academy of Music, and the affair will probably be one of the greatest successes of the season. The several committees appointed have been busily engaged for some weeks in perfecting the necessary arrangements. The following rules for the information of guests have been published: The doors will be open at 7 o'clock; the promenade concert, music by Prof. Downing, will commence at 8 o'clock; dancing will commence at 10 o'clock, orchestra led by Prof. Lander; Academy will be closed at 1:15 o'clock; hat and cloak rooms will be in charge of the attendants of the Academy; all persons admitted to the floor are requested to appear in full dress; entrance to the floor only through middle door; exit by side aisles; the stairs on the south side must be used to ascend, and the stairs on the north side to descend; members are expected to appear in full dress, except cross belts; military guests are requested to appear in uniforms; invited guests will enter on Fourteenth-street, first door from Irving-place. The members of the regiment will all appear in the new full-dress uniform of the command, and as all the military guests will also appear dressed in the uniform of their rank, the scene inside of the Academy will be a most inspiring one.

The complimentary hop tendered to Mr. Matthew J. O'Brien, band leader, Eighth Regiment, by the officers and members, will also take place to-morrow evening at the Armory, which will be profusely decorated for the occasion.

The Washington Grey Cavalry Battalion, Major E. H. V. Kent commanding, will inaugurate their social life to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, with a grand ball and reception. The affair is in competent hands, and a most enjoyable evening may be relied on by those holding tickets. No expense has been spared, and there are several surprises on the tapis. Mayor Hall will, during the evening, present a handsome stand of colors to the command in behalf of the City Government.

There will be given to-morrow evening several other balls of minor importance, except to the companies interested therein.

No parade of the National Guard will take place to-morrow. The Veterans of 1812 announce their annual parade on the 22d, with the condition that it is fine weather on that day.

The right wing of the Seventh Regiment (Companies I, D, G, A and E) will assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform and white belts, on Monday, March 8, and the left wing (Companies B, C, K, F and H) will assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform and white belts, on Wednesday, March 10. Roll call at 8 P. M. The regimental armory will be open to the members of the regiment only, on these evenings. A regimental Court-martial will convene at the armory on Wednesday, April 7, at 8 P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut.-Col. George T. Haws has been detailed as President. The Board for the examination of non-commissioned officers will meet on Monday, the 12th of April, at 8 P. M. All non-commissioned officers elected prior to April 1, who have not received their warrants, will appear at this meeting of the Board for examination. The following gentlemen have passed the Board, and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers: Sergeants C. G. Bacon, Henry H. Hayden and Charles H. Kidder, Company A; W. H. Bucknam and Jasper H. Singen, Company G; Corporals C. F. Borsch, Company A; Edward G. Haight and F. H. Pinkney, Company G; I. H. Iselin and E. W. Jones, Company K.

Regimental Courts-martial have been ordered for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, respectively, to convene on Thursday, 11th March next, at 8 P.M., as follows: For the Second Infantry, at the armory, corner Hall-place and Seventh-street; Twelfth Infantry, at the armory, southeast corner of Broadway and Fourth-street; Seventy-first Infantry, at the armory, No. 118 West Thirty-second-street. Details for the Courts: For the Second Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Denne de Courcy; Twelfth Infantry, Col. John Ward; Seventy-first Infantry, Col. Theodore W. Parmelee.

An election is ordered to be held in the First Regiment to fill the position of Colonel, rendered vacant by the resignation of Col. Hawkins. Lieut.-Col. Perley will probably be chosen.

THE NINETEENTH-STREET GANG.

Interesting Reminiscences of that Murderous Fraternity—Proposed Reform by the Children's Aid Society.

The sixteenth annual report of the Children's Aid Society has just been published, and from its voluminous pages we have been permitted to gather the following interesting facts concerning the history of the notorious band of outlaws known as the Nineteenth-street gang:

A profound feeling has been aroused in our community recently by a horrible murder, committed on an inoffending old man in open day before his own door and near the main thoroughfare of the City. The murderer is generally suspected of being a member of a gang of ruffians who have been engaged in plundering stores, breaking open houses, and robbing and murdering our citizens during several years past. This gang is well known to the Police as the "Nineteenth-street gang." It happens that the beginnings and the process of growth of this society of young criminals were thoroughly known by us at the time, and as one case of the kind illustrates hundreds going on now, we will describe it in detail. Fifteen years ago our attention was called to the extraordinarily degraded condition of the children in a certain district, on the west side of the City, between Seventeenth and Nineteenth streets, and the Seventh and Tenth avenues. A certain block, called "Misery Row," in Tenth-avenue, was the main seed-bed of crime and poverty in the district, and was also invariably a "fever nest." Here the poor obtained wretched rooms at a comparatively low rent; these they sub-let, and thus in little, crowded, close tenements, were herded men, women and children of all ages. The parents were invariably given to hard drinking, and the children were sent out to beg or to steal. Besides them, other children, who were orphans, or who had run away from drunkards' homes, or had been working on the canal-boats that discharged on the docks near by, drifted into the quarter, as if attracted by the atmosphere of crime and laziness that prevailed in the neighborhood. These slept around the breweries of the ward, or on the hay barges, or in the old sheds of Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. They were mere children, and kept life together by all sorts of street-jobs—helping the brewery laborers, blackening boots, sweeping sidewalks, "smashing baggages," (as they called it,) and the like. Herding together, they soon began to form an unconscious society for vagrancy and idleness. Finding that work brought but poor pay, they tried shorter roads to getting money, by petty thefts, in which they were very adroit. Even if they earned a considerable sum by a lucky day's job, they quickly spent it in gambling, or for some folly. The Police soon knew them as "street-rats," but, like the rats, they were too quick and cunning to be often caught in their petty plunderings, so they gnawed away at the foundations of society undisturbed. As to the "popular education" of which we boast, and the elevating and inspiring faith of Christianity, which had reared its temples all around them, they might almost as well have been the children of the Makololos in Central Africa. They had never been in school or church, and knew of God and Christ only in street-oaths, or as something of which people far above them spoke sometimes. We have, as is well known, a regular series of "moral disinfectants," if we may so call them, for such "crime-nests" as was this degraded quarter near West Nineteenth-street, which act almost as surely, though not as rapidly, as do the physical disinfectants—the sulphate of iron, the chloride of lime, and the various deodorizers of the Board of Health, in breaking up the "fever nests" of the City. The first step in our treatment is to appoint a kind-hearted agent or "Visitor," who shall go around the infected quarter, and win the confidence of, and otherwise befriend the homeless and needy children of the neighborhood. Then we open an informal, simple, religious meeting; next we add to it a free reading-room; then an industrial school or workshop; afterward a lodging-house; and, after months or years of the patient application of these remedies, our final and most successful treatment, is the forwarding of the more hopeful cases to farms in the West. While seeking to apply these long-tried remedies to the wretched young population in the Sixteenth Ward, we chanced on a most Christian man, a resident of the quarter, whose name we take the liberty of mentioning, Mr. D. SLATER, a manufacturer. He went around himself through the rookeries of the district, and gathered the poor lads even in his own parlor; he fed and clothed them; he advised and prayed with them. We opened together a religious meeting for them. Nothing could exceed their wild and rowdy conduct in the first gatherings. On one or two occasions some of the little ruffians absolutely drew knives on our assistants, and had to be handed over to the Police. But our usual experience was repeated even there. Week by week patient kindness and the truths of Christianity began to have their effect on these wild little heathens of the street. We find in our report for 1856 the following entries, (p. 11):

"The other meeting has been opened in the hall, at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, by Mr. D. SLATER. It had, in the beginning, a rather stormy time, being frequented by the rowdy and thieving boys of the quarter. Mr. SLATER has once or twice been obliged to call in the help of the Police, and to arrest the ringleaders. Now, however, by his patient kindness and anxiety for the welfare of the lads, he has gained a permanent influence. The Police have remarked how much less the streets, on a Sunday, have been infested since he opened the meeting, with vagabond boys. Several notorious street-boys have abandoned their bad habits, and now go regularly to the Public Schools, or are in steady business. The average attendance the first month was 33; it is now 162. The average evening attendance is 104.

'There is a family of four boys, all orphans, whom their friends could do nothing with, and turned into the streets. They lived by petty stealing, and slept in haylofts in Winter, and on stoops or in coal-boxes in Summer. Since they came to the meeting they have all gone to work; they attend public school, and come regularly to evening meeting. They used to be in rags and filth, but now are clean and well-dressed. Their uncle came to me and said the meeting had done them more good than all their friends together.'—(Mr. Slater's Report.)

Yesterday, Mr. SLATER brought a thin, sad boy to us—had found him in the streets and heard his story, and then gave him a breakfast, and led him up to our office. The lad seemed like one weary almost of living.' 'Where are your father and mother, my boy?' 'Both dead, Sir.' 'Where are your other relatives or friends?' 'Haint got no friends, Sir; I've lived by myself on the street.' 'Where did you stay?' 'I slept in the privy sometime, Sir; and then in the stables in Sixteenth-street.' 'Poor fellow!' said some one, 'how did you get your living?' 'Begged it—and then them stablemen, they gave me bread sometimes.' 'Have you ever been to school, or Sunday School?' 'No, Sir.' So the sad story went on. Within two blocks of our richest houses, a desolate boy grows up, not merely out of Christianity, and out of education, but out of a common human shelter, and means of livelihood.

The vermin were creeping over him as he spoke. A few days before this, Mr. SLATER had brought up three thorough-going street boys—active, bold, impudent, smart fellows—a great deal more wicked and much less miserable than this poor fellow. These three were sent to Ohio together, and this last boy, after a thorough washing and cleansing, was to be dispatched to Illinois. A later note adds, 'The lad was taken by an old gentleman of property, who, being childless, has since adopted the boy as his own, and will make him heir to a property.'"

Again, in 1857, we said:

"Why should 'the street rat,' as the police call him, the boy whose home in sweet childhood was a box or a deserted cellar, whose food were crumbs begged or bread stolen, whose influences of education were kicks and cuffs, curses, neglect, destitution, and cold, who never had a friend, who never heard of duty either to society or God—why should he feel himself under any of the restraints of civilization or Christianity? Why should he be anything but a garotter and thief?

* * * * * * * *

Is not this crop of thieves and burglars, of shoulder-hitters and short-boys, of prostitutes and vagrants, of garotters and murderers, the very fruit to be expected from this seed, so long being sown? What else was to be looked for? Society hurried on selfishly for its wealth, and left this vast class in its misery and temptation. Now these children arise and wrest back, with bloody and criminal hands, what the world were too careless or too selfish to give. The worldliness of the rich, the indifference of all classes to the poor, will always be avenged. Society must act on the highest principles, or its punishment incessantly comes within itself. The neglect of the poor, and tempted, and criminal, is fearfully repaid." (pp. 5, 6.)

But the words fell on ears occupied with other sounds, on minds indifferent or incredulous. We found ourselves unable to continue our reforming agencies in the Sixteenth Ward; no means were supplied; our visitor was dismissed; the meeting closed; Mr. SLATER moved away, heavily out of pocket with his humane efforts, and much discouraged with the indifference of the Christian community to these tremendous evils; and the "Nineteenth-street gang" grew up undisturbed in its evil courses, taking new lessons in villainy and crime, and graduating in the manner the community has felt the past few years. Both the Police and the public have noted the extraordinary recklessness and ferocity of their crimes. One, a mere lad, named ROGERS, committed a murder a few years ago on a respectable gentleman, Mr. SWANTON, accompanied by his wife, in the open street, on the west side of the City. He was subsequently executed. Some have been notorious thieves and burglars. The amount of property they have destroyed would have paid the expense of an industrial school, reading-room, lodging-house, and our other agencies for them, ten times over. Now and then we have rescued two or three brothers of them, and have seen them become honest and industrious farmers in the West, while one of the same family remaining here, would soon be heard of in Sing Sing or the City prisons. The history of the growth of the "Nineteenth-street gang" is only one example of the histories of scores of similar bands of ruffians now in process of formation in the low quarters of the City. Whether they will grow up into mature criminals, theives and vagrants, will depend mainly (under Providence,) on the disposition of the public to support or neglect such reforming agencies as those of the Children's Aid Society. We have again established one of our nuclei of reform and education in the neighborhood of Nineteenth-street; the lodging-house, school and reading-room, at No 211 West Eighteenth-street, of which we shall speak hereafter. It has seemed at one time this Winter, as if we might be compelled to close this also, through want of means. The reading-room is already closed. It is significant that at the same time with the early days of the Nineteenth-street gang, there was another quite as reckless company forming of boys and girls, near Bleecker-street, who might be called the "Charlton-street gang." The Children's Aid agency established there was the "Hammersley-street," now "Cottage-place Mission." With the devoted labor of Mr. MACY and his many earnest coworkers, it became a permanent moral force in that quarter, and the most of the street boys and girls, who were then beginning so to plague the neighborhood were saved. The manufacturers in the quarter, such as Messrs. BOOTH & EDGAR, have spoken to us gratefully of the change wrought in these youths. Several other lads were helped to an honest livelihood. A visitor was then appointed, who lived and worked in the quarter. But our moral treatment for this nest of crime had only commenced. We appealed to the public for aid to establish the reforming agencies which alone can cure these evils, and whose foundation depends mainly on the liberality, in money, of our citizens. We warned them that these children, if not instructed, would inevitably grow up as ruffians. We said often that they would not be either like the stupid foreign criminal class, but that their crimes, when they come to maturity, would show the recklessness, daring, and intensity of the American character. In our very first report (in 1854) we said:

"It should be remembered that there are no dangers to the value of property, or to the permanency of our institutions, so great as those from the existence of such a class of vagabond, ignorant, ungoverned children. This 'dangerous class' has not begun to show itself, as it will in eight or ten years, when these boys and girls are matured. Those who were too negligent, or too selfish to notice them as children, will be fully aware of them as men. They will vote, they will have the same right as we ourselves, though they have grown up ignorant of moral principle, as any savage or Indian. They will poison society. They will perhaps be embittered at the wealth, and the luxuries, they never share. Then let society beware, when the outcast, vicious, reckless multitude of New-York boys, swearing now in every foul alley and low street, come to know their power and use it!"

How terribly true have been the prophecies of the Children's Aid Society, relative to this abandoned class of our population, the Police records will abundantly show.

Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 135 Eighth-street, over the remains of MAGGIE DESSOY, the young woman who died on Friday night in consequence of incautiously using chloroform, as already narrated in the TIMES. The evidence in the case presented the same array of facts as already published, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death by the inhalation of chloroform. The deceased was a native of New-Brunswick Province, and 22 years of age.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday, at the Mount Sinai Hospital, over the remains of JOSEPH RITTER, who died in consequence of injuries sustained on the 30th ult. by a fall through the hatchway of premises No. 210 Fulton-street. Congestion of the brain was the immediate cause of death, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts in the case. Deceased was 22 years of age and a native of Bohemia.

PATRICK SWEENEY fell dead on Friday night, at the corner of Beach and Washington streets, from disease of the heart. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN over the remains of deceased at his late residence, No. 63 Laight-street.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday afternoon, at No. 474 West Twenty-eighth-street, over the remains of WM. MAHER, whose sudden death at No. 579 Second-avenue has been already noticed. Death was ascertained to have resulted from natural causes.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the body of WM. WALSH, an Irish laborer, who was found dead in his bed at No. 51 Jackson-street.

The Bridgeport Bank Robbery.

The case of LEVI COLE and HENRY MARSHALL *alias* Glover, who were arrested by Capt. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the Pequonnock National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., came up again yesterday afternoon before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. It will be remembered that several of the stolen bonds were found on the person of MARSHALL, but that COLE, when arrested, had none of the property in his possession and was in the company of MARSHALL, and also that Mr. HOTCHKISS testified that neither COLE nor MARSHALL resembled the men in the bank on the day of the robbery. Under these circumstances, Justice DODGE acting under the advice and with the consent of District-Attorney GARVIN discharged COLE from custody. Capt. SPEIGHT thereupon returned to the fortunate and stately prisoner the $2,680 which had been taken from him when he was arrested, and the liberated COLE went away rejoicing in his escape. MARSHALL, having braved fate by carrying the bonds in his pocket, was committed to prison for further examination on Monday.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The steamer *Rapidan*, with troops on board for the fortresses in Florida, among them that of Pensacola, sailed from below, Boston, this forenoon, with a fine fair wind. She will return with the troops from those fortresses, which those now on board are intended to relieve. It is contemplated to keep all the troops regularly relieved from the North to the South after they have served certain terms in different localities.—*Boston Traveler, Feb. 16.*

One JOHN KREEP, of Rockport, Ohio, sends a Cleveland paper the following notice: "I hereby give notice to my friends and not friends that my wife run away and stole money from my house on Thursday, the 11th day of February, and if she does not return in twenty-four hours, I call us parted."

LOST AND FOUND.

BANK-BOOK LOST—ON THE BOWERY Savings Bank; No. 266,961. The finder will please leave it at the bank or at No. 224 Monroe-st., for ROSA COSGROVE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISSION, by a Pittsburgh, Penn., house, with ample storage room, large city acquaintance, and represented by travelers through Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia; first-class references and security if required. Address Box No. 1,328 Pittsburg, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-NINE LOTS,

Situated on the

GRAND BOULEVARD,

79TH, (79th-st. is 700 feet wide and leads to the grand entrance to the Central Park,)

80TH, 81ST AND 82D STS.,

between the

CENTRAL PARK

AND

BOULEVARD,

MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 109TH, 110TH AND 116TH STS.,

being part of the estate of the late Jacob Lorillard, will be sold at auction on

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

under the direction of the undersigned.

Seventy-five per cent of the purchase money may remain on

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

THOMAS WARD,

N. P. BAILEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS. THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts., and only 800 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, Will be sold at auction, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., under the direction of MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.: 10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, and Broome and Crosby sts., at auction: E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.:

BROADWAY—The very desirable plot of ground, with the two-story and basement brick stores thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broadway and West Houston-st., being together 51 feet 10 inches in front on Broadway, and 125 feet in depth on Houston-st., sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1872, at $35,000 per annum and Croton tax.

BROOME AND CROSBY STS.—The valuable lot, with the building thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Broome and Crosby sts., being 25 feet front on Broome-st., 114 feet in depth on Crosby-st., and 115 feet 6 inches on the westerly side, sold subject to a lease expiring May 1, 1871, at $4,000, and all taxes.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years at seven per cent.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FAST TROTTING AND BLOODED STOCK.

The property of the late DAVID PATTULLO, ESQ.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, TO-MORROW, Feb. 22 inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the stable of Mr. Underhill, Lafayette-place, corner of 8th-st.: A chestnut gelding, 15¼ hands, seven years old, sired by *Jupiter* out of an *Abdallah* mare, full brother to *Pearsall*, stallion; also brother to mare *Emma*.

Chestnut gelding, 5¾ hands, seven years old, fast and good roadster.

Black mare, *Belle of Westchester*, very fast.

All the above are perfectly sound and kind.

Can be seen at above stable until day of sale.

Light top wagon, with pole and shafts.

Sale peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, 44x80 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at office of auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AT 12 M., AT THE EXCHANGE Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will sell under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee:

BROADWAY AND 35TH-ST.—The very valuable property, known as Nos. 1,299, 1,301 and 1,303 Broadway, west side, commencing in front on Broadway, 57 feet 8 inches north of 35th-st., and running back on the south side until it fronts on the north side of 35th-st. 103 feet 10 inches; rear of lot 98 feet 9 inches; north side, in depth, 191 feet 3 inches.

The above-described property will be sold in one parcel, and is well worthy the attention of capitalists and builders.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of the house No. 35 Lafayette-place, between Astor-place and 4th-st., New-York. Particulars on Monday.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAURENS-ST. AT AUCTION.—W. H. VAN WYCK will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, premises No. 42 Laurens-st., with brick and frame buildings thereon. Lot 25x100. Particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 229 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 800 wooden bedsteads, 1,000 iron bedsteads, 1,600 cots, 1,400 camp kettles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

C. SUTHERLAND,

Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

SEVENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE of Scranton coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during March, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.

A COMPLETE LIBRARY OF MODERN MUSIC FOR VOICE AND PIANO-FORTE.

Selection of seven new waltzes, &c., by Johann Strauss....50c.

Mendelssohn's music, "Midsummer Night's Dream"....50c.

Claribel and Balfe's Eighteen Songs....50c.

Grande Duchesse, Barbe-Bleue and other Quadrilles, arranged for two performers....50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644, over Savings Bank, Broadway.

THE FORTY THIEVES.

"I'd like to be a Swell, swinging round the Circle," and all songs sung in above burlesque at Niblo's Garden. Price 40 cents each.

WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Branch store No. 865 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

MR. C. OTTO MULLER, TEACHER OF the Piano-forte and Singing, established in New-York 1852, gives thorough instruction at the residence of pupils; also to young gentlemen, at No. 923 Broadway, Room No. 10, day and evening. Terms easy.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 3 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION on the piano, at the pupil's residence, by an experienced teacher; the best of references given. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box 124 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 32 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MEDICAL.

PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES DESIROUS of confidential advice and treatment may consult Dr. JAMESON, (Physician to his Highness Halim Pasha, of Egypt,) at No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 40, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 5 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 448 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors.
FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.
MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 18, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO AND consult the great independent Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America! Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. No. 204 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEVADA (new)	Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO	March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA	March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN	Mar. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)	Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES, Will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau	Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE	Mar. 11

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS	March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN	March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
Capt. ELLIS,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, NELSON, SATURDAY, March 6
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & Co., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent,
No. 73 William-st.
The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 414 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing at her own residence; understands French fluting. Call or address Mrs. COLLINS, No. 194 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as housemaid. Call at 106 Mulberry-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by a man who thoroughly understands the business, and everything connected with it; his wife could manage the dairy; are Protestants and no incumbrances. State full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class man, (German, married,) a place with graperies, greenhouse, pleasure grounds, &c.; is a good vegetable gardener; has the best of City references. Address F. TIMMS, care of D. N. Barney, Irvington, N. Y., or inquire at No. 876 Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 35, who is an excellent penman, a situation as entry clerk, or to do writing of any kind; or as clerk in a dry goods or grocery store; good reference. Address H., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in business, a situation as salesman or clerk, to make himself generally useful; flour, feed and grain preferred; City or country; best of reference. Address H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING and commission house, a smart active boy, about 15 years of age; one who writes a good hand and lives in the City. Address, in own handwriting, K. T., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, giving place of residence.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; one who understands her business and would be willing to do the coarse washing. Apply at No. 16 West 33d-st., between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT a well-educated boy; one who can board with his friends preferred. Address Post-Office Box No. 2,059, with reference.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAW OFFICE. Address, in handwriting of applicant, B. & S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A CITY FAMILY OF FOUR, a plain cook, and good washer and ironer, for the country. Application may be made at 61 East 44th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20 day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES K. SELLECK, of Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. BUDD DEACON,
FEB. 20, 1869. U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DEsires board for his sister in a private family where there are no other boarders, and occupying their own house, in the vicinity of Carmansville; an Episcopal family preferred; the best reference given and required. Address J. C. W., Metropolitan Hotel.

A EUROPEAN LADY AND GENTLEMAN, with a small school, wish to find a home with a single lady, who will take a matron's supervision; location between 23d and 42d sts., and 6th and Lexington avs. Address A. Z., Box No. 366 Post Office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON 35TH-st., near Madison-av.; accommodations first-class; liberal arrangements for permanent party. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 18th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 93 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN
RICH DRESS SILKS,
SATINS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS.

IN ORDER TO CLEAR OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE,
COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

THE GREAT Closing Out Sale,

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE WHOLE STOCK IS DISPOSED OF,

REGARDLESS OF COST.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, POPLINS, REPS, ALPACAS, LUSTRE CORDS, CREPES, BLACK SILKS, &c., &c. ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue, for the balance of this month, THE SALE OF THEIR POPULAR STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT THE LATE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LARGE ADVANCE IN EUROPE,
viz.:
HEAVY YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS, 50c. per yard and upward.
HEAVY 8-4 PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, 75c. per yard.
90-INCH PURE LINEN SHEETINGS, FINE, $1 and $1 25 per yard.
SUPER PILLOW-CASE LINENS, FINE AND STOUT, 50c. per yard and upward.
DAMASK NAPKINS, $1 50 per dozen and upward.
VERY HANDSOME DAMASK DOYLIES, $1 per dozen.
HEAVY REAL RUSSIA CRASH, 10½c. per yard.
FRINGED HUCK TOWELS, $2 50 per dozen and upward.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c., AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Feb. 22,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILKS, DRESS GOODS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS,
PERCALES, CHINTZES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
REAL BRUSSELS POINT LACE SHAWLS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING,
LADIES' READY-MADE STREET AND EVENING DRESSES AND SUITS,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
FRENCH BROCHE SHAWLS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SACQUES, CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.,
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES.
The above are fresh goods, intended for SPRING SALES,
and in price and quality will be found EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.
BROADWAY, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, Feb. 22,
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS,
at $1 50 per yard and upward.
GLACE RAYE POULT DE SOIE,
$1 50 and $1 75 per yard,
value, $2 and $2 50 per yard.
WIDE GLACE RAYE POULT DE SOIE,
$2 50 per yard. Value, $4.
FOULARD ROBES,
ABOUT ONE-HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.
TOGETHER WITH
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES
FOR STREET AND EVENING DRESSES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT ADOLF KUSTER'S,
NO. 225 8TH-AV.,
THE RUSH STILL CONTINUES
for those wonderful fine
12½ CENT MUSLINS,
full yard wide.
Be sure to go for some
THIS WEEK.
Cheap auction lots of
TABLE LINENS, CLOTHS,
Napkins, Doilies, Towels, &c.
Also, White Marseilles, Jaconets,
Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletans, &c.,
nearly half-price at
ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av.

CO-OPERATIVE
DRY GOODS STORE,
No. 12 Vesey-st.,
Next to the Astor House,
Will open TUESDAY, Feb. 23.
Dry goods for the million!
Retail and wholesale,
Wholesale and retail.
Bargains! bargains! from auction daily.
Dress goods, table linens, cloths, &c., &c.
Immense stock of hosiery!!!
All selling at less than importers' prices.
Dry goods of all kinds,
Wholesale and retail,
No. 12 Vesey-st.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND SPRING opening of the new and most desirable styles for ladies' and children's dress, including the beautiful street suits, capes and walking dresses, including a beautiful assortment of new designs for children's dresses, on MONDAY, March 1, No. 838 Broadway; waist patterns cut to fit the form.

LADIES CAN GET THEIR FAMILY sewing neat and promptly done; also, gentlemen's shirts made to order, at No. 914 Broadway.
H. A. CAMP.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR STORING or manufacturing purposes, the property known as Mitchill's Wharf, lying between Pearl and Jay sts., Brooklyn, bounded on the south by John-st., and having a water front of about 240 feet. The storehouses (125x75 feet) and other brick buildings to be included in the lease. Apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 30 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE 26x85, five-story, basement and cellar, finished in best manner; new; possession May 1; No. 27 Great Jones-st. Apply between 12 and 4, to A. BRAITEAU & CO., No. 34 Bond-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 48x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Three splendid stores, near Broome-st. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway, Room No. 2.

TO LET—BASEMENT AND UPPER PART of building of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts.

LEASE—SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HUDSON and Thomas sts.; store, basement and three lofts, well lighted and conspicuous.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FINE, large, brown-stone front store No. 287 Hudson-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.
We are now taking orders for our AMERICAN IMPROVED VELOCIPEDE. Pronounced by all good riders superior in every respect to any two-wheel velocipede yet produced. Parties can see them ridden, and decide for themselves, by calling at our repository.
TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
No. 620 Broadway.

VELOCIPEDE.—I HAVE SOME VALUAble improvements on the velocipede, and would like to meet with a gentleman having capital to introduce them; there is money to be made in it. Address when and where an interview will be convenient, T. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DARK GRAY horses, 16 hands high, suitable for express, carriage or most any business; warranted sound, kind and true; sold separate or together cheap, for want of use. JACOB PRESTLER, corner Stagg and Leonard sts., Williamsburg.

HORSE, WAGON, SLEIGH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse young, sound and kind; 15¼ hands high; $200; wagon, coupe rockaway, shifting front, $100. Apply at No. 195 South 1st-st., near 8th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—SIX GOOD CART OR TRUCK horses, from 6 to 7 years; sound and kind; 16 hands; will be sold cheap. Also, three good grocery horses, 7 and 8 years; 15 hands. Call at 537 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A TOP WAGON, SUITABLE for a grocer or baker; price $50. Inquire of Mr. CLARK, No. 116 Columbia-st., City.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, WAGON AND harness. No. 79 Pitt-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD.
GREAT BARGAINS.
PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
GRAND BOULEVARD,
BY THE ACRE,
IN THE
UPPER PART OF THIS CITY.
Maps and full particulars at our office.
POTTER BROTHERS, No. 3 Pine-st.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN ALLEN, JOSIAH W. ALLEN, HORATIO HENRIQUES,
Offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots at private sale:

W. 14th, 4-story E. B. B. S.	E. 21st, 4-story H. S. Brick.
W. 17th, 4-story H.S. Brick.	W. 26th, 3-story H.S. Brown.
W. 18th, 4-story H.S. Brick.	W. 28th, 3-story H. S. Brick.
W. 20th, 3-story H.S. Brick.	W. 30th, 4-story H.S. Brown.
W. 21st, 4-story E.B. Brown.	W. 32d, 4-story H.S. Brown.
W. 22d, 4-story H.S. Brown.	W. 34th, 4-story H.S. Brown.
W. 23d, 3-story H. S. Brick.	W. 35th, 4-story H. S. W. M.

Also, several desirable first-class residences between 42d and 59th sts., between Madison and 6th avs., built in the best manner.
Also, a number of first-class houses and lots in desirable locations.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

WEST 29TH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE three-story and basement brick house No. 114 West 29th-st., near 6th-av. This is a good neighborhood, and is constantly becoming more valuable on account of its close proximity to the best business portion of Broadway, and the railway conveniences to all parts of the City. Apply to GUILLE, ALLES & CO., No. 9 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FULL-SIZE four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 49th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; it is built in the most substantial manner, has all the latest improvements, and is heated by steam. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also, a large number of others, desirably located. Printed list on application.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, whole or part of 50 vacant lots on 36th and 37th sts., with bulkhead and water-front on North River; 37th-st. is graded and curbed, with a pier at foot recently rebuilt. Apply to W. H. WEBB, No. 200 Lewis-st., or No. 54 Exchange-place.

A FINE PROPERTY OF 9 ACRES, on 10th and 11th avs., Boulevard and Broadway, near 180th-st. Also, plots of 2, 20 and 40 acres, same vicinity. Also, fine residences, with 1 to 5 acres, 135th to 190th sts.,—bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE AND beautiful residences in the City, situated in West 47th-st., near 5th-av. A first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x52x100, will be sold, with the elegant furniture, for $45,500; terms easy; early possession. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 30TH AND 55TH sts., elegant houses, $70,000 to $260,000; also, on Madison-av., $45,000 to $100,000; also, on the streets 40th to 59th, $15,000 to $75,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, in West 42d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; price $36,000; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house in East 129th-st., near 5th-av.; first-class in every respect; price $17,000; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 120 East 41st-st., between Park and Lexington avs.; price moderate. Apply to W. M. SMITH, No. 18 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 247 West 51st-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE high-stoop four-story house, No. 167 West 34th-st.; lot 21x50x75. Inquire of the owner on the premises. Price $36,000. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot No. 35 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.; convenient and excellent location. Apply to WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 58 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE BEST SITUATION IN BROOKLYN FOR A PALATIAL TEA STORE.
The magnificent lot on the SOUTHEAST CORNER of FULTON and VANDERBILT AVS., having a front of 40 feet on the Great Thoroughfare,
BROOKLYN'S BROADWAY,
Will be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at the "Exchange,"
Together with fifty others on Fulton-av., without limit or reservation. Terms very easy.
A gentleman who made a particular examination of the splendid corner lot above-described, remarked to a friend, "This is the best situation in Brooklyn, to locate
A GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY."

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity for investment in low-priced lots—102 lots on Collins and William sts., Troy and Schenectady avs., in Flatbush, just outside the city limits, will be sold TUESDAY, 23d inst., at Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers. Be sure and get a map.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE to persons of moderate means. Call and procure a map at WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S, No. 151 Montague-st., or No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York, of the sale of 102 lots at Flatbush, to take place next TUESDAY, 23d inst., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. The lots are low priced, and, judging by their localities, are a sure and safe investment.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling-house, 22x35, with extension, 18x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN—SEVERAL DEsirable dwellings, near Rev. Dr. Duryea's Church; one with immediate possession; also, first-class brick and brown-stone houses, near Rev. Dr. Cuyler's Church, from $10,000 to $20,000; very easy terms. H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 337 Fulton-av., corner of Portland.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick front dwelling on north side of State-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts.; house 25x46 feet, with all the modern improvements; lot 25x100 feet; price low and terms to suit. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 23½ Broadway.

TO LET.—SEVERAL UNFURNISHED houses to let, in good locations, at rents varying from $1,800 to $8,500 per annum. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-houses, Nos. 19 and 21 Amity-place, Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., suitable for private or society purposes. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 105 AND 107 EAST 15TH-ST., 50x103.6, 140 feet east of Union-square, consisting of two dwellings, large three-story brick building in rear, carriage-house and stable. Inquire at Office No. 105 on said premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn.—A large double house, handsomely furnished, situated on Clinton-av., one of the best localities in Brooklyn; rent $3,000 per annum. Address N. C., Box No. 5,809 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—100TH REPRESENTATION OF OFFENBACH'S GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.
Sole Lessee and Director J. GRAU.
MONDAY, Anniversary of Washington Birthday,
THE 100TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
THE 100TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
THE 100TH REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
of
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA,
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.
With Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Guerotti, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgoin, Petit, Goby, Mussey, Genot.
In preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT of MME. ROSE-BELL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
EDWIN BOOTH,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR MARK SMITH,
And the popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with an excellent cast.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor G. T. REEDER.
Lessees and Managers MORRIS & WALL.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, Jr., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c. &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
OR,
LA GRAND DOCTRESS,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Box-office open for sale of seats every day at 9 A. M.
Seats secured three days in advance. Matinee every SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT DIRECTOR
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
AN EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY,
AN EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY,
AN EXTRA MATINEE ON MONDAY,
THREE MATINEES THIS WEEK,
VIZ.:
MONDAY, FEB. 22,
(WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,)
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
commencing at 2½ o'clock,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT ALL THE MATINEES,
will be presented
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
whose novel and extraordinary feats have created
A SENSATION WITHOUT PARALLEL,
will appear in their
ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA,
entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.
BAREBACK EQUITATION
BY MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND.
SOMERSET RIDING
BY ROBERT STICKNEY.
CLASSIC GYMNASTIC GROUPINGS
BY THE MELVILLE FAMILY.
THE UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE
IN A GRAND EXPOSITION OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND STARTLING ATHLETIC FEATS.

PURIM BALL.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.
Invitations may be obtained of the following directors of the Purim Association:
SOL. B. SOLOMON, President, No. 659 Broadway;
JACOB S. ISAACS, Vice-President, No. 520 Broadway, up stairs;
CHAS. C. ALLEN, Treasurer, No. 6 Broad-st.;
SOL. WEILL, No. 15 White-st.;
LEOPOLD REISS, No. 404 Broadway;
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 8 Broad-st.;
JOSEPH KOCH, County Clerk's Office;
SOL. MOSES, No. 343 Broadway;
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Secretary, 243 Broadway.

GRAND BALL
OF THE
OLD GUARD,
Composed of the old members of the
LIGHT GUARD
AND
CITY GUARD,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2.

LYRIC HALL.—NO. 723 6TH-AV.—TRENOR'S fashionable Soirée Dansante, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,—TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 23. Cards can be had from Mr. Trenor at his rooms. New classes formed every week until May.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES,
Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—WESTCHESTER COUNTY—Elegant modern double house and grounds, having all City conveniences, gas, water, &c., &c.; grounds laid out in lawn, shade and fruit trees of all kinds; coach-house, stable, &c.; ten minutes' drive from Harlem bridge, near Boulevard, and twenty minutes' drive from Central Park; neighborhood first-class; avenue lighted by gas through to New-York. Address Box No. 3,886 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A large double house, with stabling for four horses, coach-house and large garden well stocked with fruit and shade trees; suitable to a genteel family and situated in 7th-st., about eight minutes' walk from the station; possession 1st of April. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One of the most substantial and desirable residences on the Hudson River; house and outbuildings; first-class in every respect, with eight acres of land; having one of the best views up and down the river. Photographs and full particulars at PHELPS, FALLON & CO.'S, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES for sale or to exchange; 1 to 200; a number with first-class buildings; distance from New-York, 10 to 60 miles, and near depot; prices, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $7,000, $8,000, to $60,000. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, 15 acres of land, beautifully located, Northern N. J. R. R., $17,000; others, all sizes and localities, $3,000 to $150,000. For sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER, NEAR Nyack, a handsome country seat, 16 acres, all improvements, river front; also, a cottage and 2 acres, fruits, &c. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

LARGE HOUSE FOR BOARDING OR business, near 5th-av. Address, with real name, Mr. HARD, Station D.

FIFTY HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE cheap; fine building plots for business purposes or dwellings. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN GOOD ORDER, BEtween 4th and 6th avs., and from 33d to 42d sts. Address Post Office Box No. 3,956.

$32,000.—**WANTED,** THREE-STORY brown stone house; first-class location. Address G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO rent or for sale, at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
WITH
NEW SCENERY,
COSTUMES,
MUSIC,
APPOINTMENTS,
AND
A GREAT CAST.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.
Unequivocally transcendent in point of Artistic Elegance, Mirth-provoking Dialogues, Magnificent Wardrobe, Superb Scenery and Transformation.
The charming ALICE DUNNING as ORPHEUS, whose superior and attractive abilities have won for her the title of THE QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
VERY GREAT SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED.
Now the nightly resort of the
ELITE AND INTELLIGENCE OF THE LAND.
POPULAR PRICES.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
ORCHESTRA CIRCLE AND BALCONY CIRCLE, 25 CENTS EXTRA.
ORCHESTRA STALLS 50 CENTS EXTRA.
NO SUCH SECURED SEATS ELSEWHERE AT THE PRICE
ON EITHER CONTINENT.
SECURE YOUR SEATS
IN ADVANCE,
in order to avoid the delay at the doors, caused by the immense rush to view
THE MAMMOTH ATTRACTIONS
that form the features of
THE GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME.
200 ARTISTS ALL APPEAR.
GLORIOUS BILL THIS WEEK.
First appearance of
THE WORLD RENOWNED
JOHN BOSCO FILS
in his very celebrated
FEATS OF PRESTIDIGITATION.
MARKED NOVELTY OF THE AGE:
The three great musical wonders of the nineteenth century, O'REARDON, in his wonderful performance, entitled TOMBLERICON; the great RAYNOR, in his surprising and unequaled solo on THE JAPANESE FIDDLE ON ONE STRING, and the marvelous JOHN BOSCO, in his extraordinary musical performance without the aid of ANY INSTRUMENTS.
First appearance of THE GREAT MUSICAL CLOWNS, THE CARLO BROTHERS—GEORGE AND FRED. NEW PANTOMIME, THE GREAT BALLET, THE PEERLESS BONFANTI, THE GREAT TAMMANY COMPANY, acknowledged to be the
GREATEST COLLECTION OF TALENT
ever congregated together in any one
PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved Orchestra Circle 25 cents extra.
Reserved Balcony Circle 25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs 50 cents extra.
Seats secured at the box office
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS (EXTRA) 25 CENTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, FEB. 21, AT 8.
THIRTEENTH GRAND CONCERT.
The following array of artists will appear, together with
THEO. THOMAS'
GRAND ORCHESTRA:
Miss PAULINE BIMELER, Contralto.
Mr. IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone.
Mr. OSCAR WENIGE, Pianist.
Mr. H. SCHMITZ, French Horn.
Mr. C. SIEDLER, Flute.
PROGRAMME:
Two Entr' Actes to the drama "Rosamunde," (posthumous) Schubert
1. Allegro molto moderato 2. Andantino.
3. Romance. "E! ver" Campana
4. Scherzo. B flat minor Chopin
5. Aria. "Lascia chio pianga" Handel
6. Cosatschoque. Fantasie Dargomiysky
7. Overture. Night in Granada Kreutzer
8. Duet. "Del mio sinia." Semiramide Rossini
9. Serenade for French Horn and Flute Tit'l
10. Fantasie. "Lucrezia Borgia" Thalberg
11. Overture. "Fra Diavolo" Auber

RECEPTION.
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FEB. 22, 1869.
REGULATIONS.
The doors will be open at 7 o'clock.
The Promenade Concert, led by Prof. DOWNING, will commence at 8 o'clock. Dancing will commence at 10 o'clock. Orchestra led by Prof. LANDER.
Academy will be closed at 1½ o'clock. Hat and cloak rooms will be in charge of the attendants of the Academy.
FLOOR.
All persons admitted to the floor are requested to appear in full dress. Entrance to the floor only through middle door; exit by side aisles.
LOBBY.
The stairs on the south side must be used to ascend, and the stairs on the north side to descend.
NO CHECKS WILL BE ISSUED.
Members are expected to appear in full dress, except cross belts.
GUESTS.
Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.
Invited guests will enter on 14th-st., first door from Irving-place.
No tickets sold at the door.

FOR MASQUERADING FUN SEE THE March number of NICK NAX! Only ten cents.

MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING
AT THE
NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE,
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
A Mass Meeting, without distinction of party, will be held by the citizens of German descent, on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., at the New-York Stadt Theatre, for the purpose of discussing the question of Naturalization, and of adopting a memorial to be presented to Congress.
WILLIAM SCHIRMER,
President of the Democratic General Committee.
FRANZ SIGEL,
President of the Republican Central Committee.

COASTING TRADE NOTICE—ADJOURNMENT.—The adjourned meeting of vessel owners, captains and others interested in the coasting trade will, in consequence of Washington's birthday, be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 2½ P. M., at the rooms of the Shipowners' Association, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine-st., New-York. By order,
THOMAS S. SANDFORD, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

FOR SALE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE good-will of a young ladies' Hebrew boarding and day school, with a lease of the premises, now occupied as such, and in successful operation; a safe investment; reason for selling, the failing health of the principal. Apply at Mr. H. SIMONS' Institute, No. 287 West 39th-st., New-York.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTATION through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE,
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director MAX MARETZEK
SPECIAL NOTICE.
In consequence of the Academy of Music having been previously let for the 71st Regiment Reception on Monday next, Feb. 22, the regular opera nights for next week will be
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 23,
LAGRANGE NIGHT,
Meyerbeer's Grand Masterwork,
L'ETOILE DU NORD,
(Star of the North.)
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES, &c.
MME. LAGRANGE, MLLE. DURAND, MME. REICHARDT, SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, ANTONUCCI and others.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, ONLY NIGHT OF ERNANI.
MISS STATES, SIGNORS BOETTI, ORLANDINI AND ANTONUCCI.
FRIDAY, FEB. 26,
LAGRANGE NIGHT,
Only time of
FAVORITA.
SATURDAY, AT 1 P. M.,
GRAND MATINEE.
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
FAUST.
First appearance this season of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Seats can be secured for the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.
BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
387th to 395th TIME OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SECOND VOLUME.
WITH ITS VOLUMINOUS NOVELTIES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY | The Incomparable | GEO. L. FOX.
PANTALOON [A Friend and a Brother] C. K. FOX
UNPARALLELED POPULARITY OF ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
FOX'S GIANT POLICEMAN,
ON HIS ROUNDS (of applause) NIGHTLY.
THE MATCHLESS SANGALLI
IN HER BEWITCHING DANCES.
COSTA'S NEW AND PICTURESQUE BALLETS.
THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next to Fifth-avenue Hotel.
ENTIRE CHANGE.
AN OLD FAMILIAR BILL.
On MONDAY, FEB. 22,
In compliance with numerous requests, the performance will comprise the Comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND,
and the last Edition of the popular Burlesque of
POCAHONTAS; OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE.
Characters by Messrs. Brougham, Hale, Stoddart, Edmonds, Hillyard, Crosbie, Misses Germon, Newton, Winter, Firmin, Mahon, Allen, Andrews, Ames, Belle Fisher, Lyle, Clara Fisher, &c., &c.
In particularly active preparation, a
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
MONDAY, Feb 22.
Great success of the English Tragedian,
Mr. NEIL WARNER.
MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN.
THE LADY OF LYONS:

Warner, Claude Melnotte, Buchanans Pauline, Col. Dumas.	This Grand Combination of Tragic Talent received with great enthusiasm	Bulwer's great love story, with an extraordinary cast: Warner, and the Buchanans.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY, FEB. 22.
ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
IL TROVATORE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
TWO GREAT PERFORMANCES in honor of the Birthday of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
The world-renowned MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, the Queen of Athletes, on the Tight Rope. FOREST OF BONDY; OR, THE DOG OF MONTARGIS. The splendid dog LAFAYETTE, the COBBLER AND TAILOR, new drama of the MEDAL OF DEATH, VARIETIES, ONE OF THE BOYS.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
CHANGE. FUN. LAUGH. CHANGE.
High-toned Society. The Lottery Ticket.
The Gendarmes. Genevieve de Bryant.
The Warblers from 472. What's Gawine to Happen.
SHYLOCK, the MERCHANT OF CHATHAM-ST.
OLD CLO'. OLD CLO'. OLD CLO'.
Unsworth, Eugene, Nelse Seymour, Dan Bryant.
Orchestra, $1; parquet, 75 cents; gallery, 50 cents.
Children half price.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ANOTHER NOVELTY!
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
Will produce on MONDAY EVENING the New Burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES, Or, "'TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE."
In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

IRVING HALL.
SEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, FEB. 21, 1869.
GRAND COMBINATION OF THE
MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION
SIXTY PERFORMERS.
THE LEVY CONCERT TROUPE,
comprising the following eminent artists:
LEVY,
The greatest living cornet à piston performer.
Mrs. ANNE KEMP BOWLER,
The favorite Contralto.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER,
The Prima Tenor.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON,
The wonderful Pianist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, Mr. E. MOLLENHAUER, } Conductors.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RECEPTION.—All private boxes not already disposed of will be for sale at the box office of the Academy of Music on MONDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.; classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

LECTURES.

FIRST PUBLIC LECTURE OF THE New-York Caledonian Club by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—"Self-made Men." At Ferrero's Apollo Hall.
TUESDAY, Feb. 23, 1869, at 8 P. M.
Tickets 50c. No reserved seats.

LECTURES—FOR SCHOOLS AND CHARITIES, by a lady who can draw a full attendance, at very moderate prices. For circulars apply at STATION L, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO STATIONERS—AN ESTABLISHED stationery business, (wholesale and retail,) the stock, fixtures, lease and good-will for sale; it has been many years in successful operation in the lower part of the City; its patrons are banks, bankers, brokers, railways insurance and mining companies, merchants, manufacturers, &c., &c. The advertisers wish to retire. This presents an excellent opportunity for one or more young men of experience and good business habits, having some means to start. The present employes can be retained for moderate compensation, and the business may be continued without interruption. All communications will be received as strictly confidential, but they must state frankly the business experience, age, cash, ability, real name, address, &c., with references, as no other will receive the least attention. Address FOLIO, Box No. 815 Post Office.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—Steam flowering and merchant mill; best location in the State; coal cheap; splendid mill; four run burrs; all modern improvements; will sell the whole or take third partner, an active man, with capital of $15,000.
Business large and well established.
Address proprietors for particulars.
MOORE & MYER.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1869.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A REPUBlican newspaper, with a good job office, in a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants in this State, is offered for sale; doing a good business; excellent opportunity for an enterprising man; town growing rapidly; ill health of proprietor the reason for selling. For particulars address A. B., care S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND OTHERS.—The advertiser desires a partner with $10,000 to join him in the production of Turpentine and Resin in Florida. Satisfactory evidence as to profit given in a personal interview. Address Box No. 3,434 Post-Office, New-York City.

NURSERY FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Geneva, N. Y., containing 24 acres, with offices, propagating houses, &c., and good stock; would sell stock and lease the property. Apply to C. H. BAKER, No. 49 Whitehall-st., New-York, or J. W. BAKER on the premises.

WANTED—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE with first-class trade, to engage in cloak and dress making. A competent and reliable party may learn of a desirable opening by addressing M. & CO., No. 31 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES and good-will of a hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing store; one of the oldest and most favorably known in the City; a fine chance for a business man with some capital. Address M. E. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY and stock for sale; parties retiring. Address Box No. 139 Burlington, N. J.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

A Royal Infant—The Approaching Carnival—New Mail Route—The Temporal Power—Art News—Florentine Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869.

In these days the birth of a prince of the bluest royal blood is of very little political, social or moral consequence, yet an effort is made to give to the event its old *éclat.* The principal officers of State dropped whatever was in hand as soon as the first spasm of the Royal Princess was announced, and off rushed to Genoa President of the King's Council, President of Senate and President of Chamber, to play the part of political midwives. Here in the capital the guns of the fortress thundered into the dull ears of an unadmiring population the first signal of the event. In the days of LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, when the first grandchild was born, the towers of the old city were illuminated for three successive nights, and every stimulant of bell-ringing, of music, of flower-decoration and the dance, was used to keep up in the popular mind the charming cheat of the half-divinity of sovereign superiority. But that was under a despotism, which made no claim to faith in the political capacity of the population. Now, under a constitutional *régime,* the ministers must be careful how they mock the good sense of a more enlightened constituency by attempts to revive exhausted princely shams.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

But power of more pleasing illusion than birth of prince, or brightening political prospects, has the approaching carnival. If the promise is kept, the festival will be more brilliant than for many years. The corners of the streets are ornamented with broad placards notifying the public of the pleasure in store, and the amount of work laid out is sufficient to keep people occupied for many busy days. Premiums ranging from 1,500 francs down to 200, are to be distributed to those who succeed best in their efforts to give original grace and richness to the show. Such stimulants will excite a merry rivalry, and the crowd of spectators will, before it is all over, become dizzy with the intoxication of an unusual joy. To us foreign observers, it will at least be a pleasure to see a people, for the time, tolerably well-content with the world as it goes.

POLITICAL TOPICS.

The Ministers have taken up the tools of office, and once more gone to work—the labors of child-birth and prince-christening at Genoa are ended. The poor little thing was well-nigh smothered, or crushed, under the weight of six or eight names, with more syllables than there is space here to give. Until monarchs and monarchies are abolished, the people must smile or frown at and bear these princely follies. The new member of the royal family will be known by the title of Duke of Puglia.

Tranquility is in great part restored in the districts where the mill tax has encountered most opposition. The solicitude which was at one time felt by the friends of the Government, and which had a sensible influence upon the public funds, is dissipated. The official organ reports that the number of deaths resulting from the late collisions was thirty, and the number of wounded seventy. Some calculated upon even a more serious price to be paid for the execution of the new law. Republican demonstrations continue to be reported, but they excite littte anxiety as long as they take the unsystematic and childish form of posting printed appeals upon the walls, like those last week at Milan.

NEW MAIL ROUTE.

Public attention is occupied more and more with the project of the new mail route to Egypt and India, by the port of Brindisi on the Adriatic. From that point the voyage to Alexandria can be made in less than three days, and there are, or will be, various inducements for passengers to pass this way, instead of by Marseilles, when the facilities now only planned are carried out. The line across the continent, in connection with the system of communication at present contemplated, is by the Brenner pass of the Alps and Munich to Ostend. Much is yet to be done to get the system into condition to work expeditiously; and it must be seen to in part by the English, as they are as much interested as any in the rapid transit of the Asiatic mail; while it must be said of the Italians that they have not a quick faculty for organizing enterprises of this kind. Commissioners are now in Italy, and before long we shall have their report.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

We have ceased to hear for the present of efforts made by the Italian Government to cause its influence to be felt at Rome. The mission of Gen. DELLA ROCCA to obtain grace for the two condemned men was without result; but it is generally believed that the Pope will not make these, who have so many claims to clemency, the victims of an extreme penalty. Should AJANI and his companion be executed, there will be reason enough to exclaim against a course of conduct, on the part of the Papal authority, which will seem like a system of vindictiveness, deliberately resolved upon, in defiance of humane claims.

ART.

The old cloisters of San Marco, in which Fra ANGELICO passed a part of his life, are henceforth to be dedicated to Art. The great convent of Santissima Annunziata will probably be devoted to similar uses. A school has lately been opened for instruction in design applied to carving in wood. It is well known that Tuscany has long held a preëminent position for the excellence of its productions in this class, and Sienna and Florence are the chief centres where these industries are carried on. Objects in carved wood, of a beauty of design and carefulness of execution, are sent out from the workshops of Sienna, which have obtained for that place a reputation which is rewarded with no inconsiderable commercial profits. DUPRE, the first of living Florentine sculptors, is the son of a wood-carver of that city, and began his career as an apprentice to that trade. By the skill of BARBETTI, of Florence, with whom he worked, wood-carving has been raised to the dignity of a fine art.

The object of the school just established here, but not yet fully organized, is to give to young men who intend to become carvers in wood a somewhat careful artistic training. With the progress of luxury and taste, every year the commercial value of art becomes more apparent, and there are enough with sufficient intelligence to see that every kind of skill can be turned to account. There is no one so dull as not to know that France has for a long time been the first country in the world to profit by its superiority of taste; and this taste has come of education. Italy in time past has been the teacher of France and of other countries. There are still enough models left in this ancient school to furnish half the museums of the world. England, slow to learn of other countries, is so alive to material interests as to become a docile pupil wherever æsthetic knowledge, with a money value, can be acquired. At the time of the last report, England had ninety schools for instruction in design, as applied to decoration in all its forms, in active operation. Referring to the opening of this new school in Florence, gives the opportunity for an expression of surprise that no more attention is given to this all-important subject in our country. We have great needs and a great opportunity, and it would be well to do what is practicable and add instruction in design to our system of public school education. Our prosaic civilization needs the grace which polished arts can lend, and taste is the result of the artistic training of mind and eye and hand.

FLORENTINE AFFAIRS.

As for Florence and social life here, upon which large calculations are made at this season by the gay world, not much can be said. The King has come back, and last night there was a grand dinner at the Pitti palace, at which the Ministers and many conspicuous local functionaries had places. In many private palaces there is elegant merry-making, and those who live in or upon fashionable society are not without amusement. Among foreigners there is no entertainment upon a large scale, and the shopkeepers complain of small sales. There is no lack of establishments in which articles of luxury are furnished; indeed, Florence, touching this, has become a reduced copy of Paris; but the demand must be large to make profitable business for all.

ANGELICO.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

Continuation of Investigation Before the Board of Health—Effect of Sulphurous Acid—Complaints of Brimstone-smelling Gas Down Town.

Yesterday a further hearing took place in the matter of the application of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company, whose works are situated at the foot of West Forty-second-street, for the purpose of affording the Company the opportunity to present evidence why the order of the Board of Health should not be modified or suspended, declaring their mode of conducting the manufacture of gas a public nuisance, and directing them to discontinue the business unless a process be adopted which shall not allow deleterious gases or odors detrimental to health to be evolved into the external air. As on previous occasions, the testimony was taken before S. C. HAWLEY, and when all in the case shall have been presented, it will go to the Board for their decision. GEO. BLISS, Jr., appeared for the Board of Health, and Ex-Judge H. C. VAN VOORST for the Gas Company.

As the relative quality of gas furnished by some of the different Companies is incidentally referred to in the testimony, it may be convenient for reference to here state the district supplied by each of the four gas corporations. The New-York Gas Company light all the lower part of the City from the Battery to the south side of Grand-street, inclusive; the Manhattan Company light from the north side of Grand-street to the south side of Thirty-fourth-street, inclusive; the Metropolitan Company light from the north side of Thirty-fourth-street to the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, inclusive; the Harlem Company light from the north side of Seventy-ninth-street to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Prof. HENRY WURTZ, scientific and practical chemical expert, was called on behalf of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company. He had spent a good deal of time at the place of manufacture in studying the subject of the purification of gas. His testimony, in its essential points, was substantially in confirmation of that given by Prof. SILLIMAN on a former occasion, except that he dwelt with much more emphasis on the poisonous character of sulphurous acid evolved in the combustion of gas. The most objectionable contaminations of crude coal gas, which were extracted largely by the lime process, and not to so large an extent by the oxide of iron, were carbonic acid, ammonia, bisulphate of carbon, phenol, naphthaline and nitrogenous and sulphuretted odorous matters. The persistent character of some of these odors rendered their presence in gas especially objectionable in case of leakage. In the present condition of the subject of gas ventilation a fundamental consideration for the real gas chemist was that any final decision as to the adoption of a method in large gas works, on the smooth working of which so much depends, should be preceded by the chemical solution, in a precise manner, of all the problems involved. This would take time. The investigation was in progress, and he regarded the proceedings before the Board of Health as a very valuable and fortunate portion of that investigation. The result of that investigation, if carried on with a right spirit and with diligence, would be the entire suppression of the offensiveness complained of, produced in the purification of gas. The formal and deliberate accusations that had been brought against the Metropolitan Gaslight Company to the effect that they had been guilty of neglect, affecting the health and life of portions of the community, witness regarded as pure phantasy; at the same time he would not deny the existence of the bad odor, as that would be quite as absurd in the opposite direction; neither would he deny the necessity of exercising all due diligence, and exhausting science in preventing the escape of these bad odors—a subject which was occupying the attention of chemists all over the world, at the present time. This investigation before the Board of Health was fortunate in that it gave the Gas Company an opportunity to purge themselves of the charge of having, by criminal neglect, injured the public health and life. Some of the newspapers had, by implication, attacked experts as being advocates of the Metropolitan Gas Company. As to the sanitary bearings of the subject, anything which interfered with the rapid and complete combustion of the gas in the confined air of a room, would be extremely injurious to the health of its occupants. Witness seemed to intimate that the presence of a small proportion of carbonic acid in the gas was therefore a matter of sanitary importance—that it would result in injury to health. The same remark applied to a less extent to ammonia, though he did not consider that of any great importance, especially as it exerted a counterbalancing, beneficial effect in neutralizing to a certain degree the products of the sulphur which always remained in gas. Sulphide of ammonium was the most important constituent they had to deal with. Both the lime and the iron process extracted it when properly applied. Its consideration was therefore narrowed down to its effects in the material used for purification. After giving some theoretical reasons that led him to believe that in the iron process some ammonia would travel on over the purifiers of the gas, witness referred to what he considered an important objection to the iron process. It appeared that the accumulation of sulphur in the mass of oxide of iron employed for purifying gas by the iron process, was as great as 25 per cent., or even more, (sometimes 30 or 40 per cent.,) and as the precipitation of sulphur and the resumption of oxygen were occasionally so rapid, especially when the material had been used but a few times, that it smoldered and actually entered upon active inflammation, it became a source of danger. If the large mass of sulphur in the iron above alluded to were to take fire during the process of revivification, as it would be liable to from spontaneous combustion, it would generate such a volume of sulphurous acid as would choke out and poison the entire neighborhood, and prove extremely difficult to subdue. After the purifying material has been employed a number of times (witness here quoted ZERAH COLBURN's *Gas Works of London,*) the accumulation of free sulphur in mixture with the oxide is such that, if a small quantity of the whole be mixed with chlorate of potash, and struck upon an anvil, it would explode with great violence. Witness knew of deleterious effects from sulphide of ammonium. Was not aware that the presence of phenol in gas was detrimental in an illuminating or in a sanitary point of view. As to naphthaline, there was always danger of too much of it being absorbed from the gas in purification, its illuminating power being very high; at the same time, it was dangerous to leave very much in; poor gas, containing much of this substance, would deposit it in the mains, thus endangering the supply by choking them up. As between the lime and iron processes, in the former there was the alleged nauseating effect of sulphide of ammonium, and in the latter the irritating and suffocating effect of sulphurous acid, although present in but minute quantities; witness would admit the nauseating effect, although in his own case it was exactly opposite; tobacco smoke produced both effects, a nauseating and a stimulating, upon different persons, and also upon the same person at different times; but on that account it would scarcely be proceeded against as a nuisance dangerous to life. Sulphide of ammonium might disappear simply by diffusion, and was burned up quickly in the open atmosphere by ozone. In the atmosphere of ordinary rooms there is so little of ozone that practically there may be said to be none. The presence of sulphurous acid in gas was usually underestimated. The mucous membrane of most persons was extremely sensitive to the presence of this substance in the air; in comparatively a few persons this was not the case. The use of brimstone matches had made many underrate the poisonousness injurious of sulphurous acid: the phosphorus matches are far less harmful. In the case of metallurgical furnaces or places where ores are roasted, particularly copper furnaces, large quantities of sulphurous acid were thrown off, and its deleterious effects spread for miles around, poisoning both animals and plants. It was what was termed a cumulative poison, it being absorbed by moisture. The prime importance of freeing gas as completely as possible from sulphur was illustrated by points put in evidence at an inquest recently held in London upon a supposed victim of the atmosphere of the tunnel of the Metropolitan Underground Railway. Dr. LETHEBY, in connection with other expert witnesses, testified that one volume of sulphurous acid in 100,000 of air was strongly perceptible both to taste and smell, and would create coughing. In the upper portions of theatres, crowded assembly rooms, churches, and even in ball-rooms, where gas is burned, there would be a very perceptible and injurious quantity of this agent set free. Witness thought it absurd to suppose that the ammonia ordinarily existing in the atmosphere would neutralize twenty grains of sulphur in a hundred feet of gas. It would require twenty-one grains of ammonia to do that; while ordinary air contains an amount of ammonia almost infinitesimal.

On cross-examination by Mr. BLISS, witness testified that the Metropolitan Company's works were as carefully and cleanly conducted as was compatible with the working of so large an establishment, with the exception of the one point—of the ventilation of the lime in the purifiers. Owing to complaints made by municipal authorities in England against alleged nuisances created by gas companies, most of them had adopted the oxide of iron process. But the tendency was to go back again to the lime process, on account of the increased sulphur in the gas. Sometimes the gas would have the smell of brimstone matches. Articles had appeared in the New-York newspapers stating that the gas down town sometimes burned blue and smelt of brimstone.

The rendering establishments at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, and other things in the vicinity, were referred to by the witness as probably creating odors that were by some persons attributed to the gas works. Mr. BLISS was understood to say that work there was carried on under a contract made with the corporation before the Health Board was constituted, and consequently that body had no power in the premises to stop the work at that establishment. Members of the Board of Health had traced the odors of the gas works directly to their source, when the rendering establishment was not in operation. He would take occasion to say that the Board of Health was not committed to any process of purification; what they desired was simply that the nuisance should be abated.

Witness considered that the Metropolitan Company made very pure gas; the works of the New-York Company were inadequate to the demand made upon them, and in consequence they not infrequently sent their gas into the City in an impure condition. As to the future course of the Metropolitan Company, he would have them guided by the history of the Manhattan Company. As practised by that Company, ventilation was effected by drawing air from above downward through the fouled purifiers; there is also a supplementary device, which is simply the passage of the foul effluvia from the revivification through a secondary dry-lime purifier. Witness, as well as Prof. SILLIMAN, recommended the adoption of this process.

The hearing was adjourned to Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collector Smythe, Senator Morgan and the Custom-House Appointments.

In the ante-room of the Collector's office at the Custom-house, yesterday morning, a certain convocation of lean and hungry gentlemen awaited the coming of the presiding officer of the institution. They had received notice that their applications, made long ago, when their seedy suits were new, for the privilege of serving the country at the granite pile in Wall-street, had received favorable consideration, and that they—some thirty men—had been selected from among the hundreds whose names had been sent in for positions in the Custom-house. They had complied with all the preliminary forms necessary to securing the desired object. Backed by the request of more noted politicians of their own party than themselves, they had asked for office and it had been given to them. Their documents, placed in long envelopes, on the backs of which were written the names of the honorable gentlemen who wanted them appointed, were filed in the archives of the Collector's private secretary, and they awaited the coming of Mr. SMYTHE, by whom they were to be sworn in.

The Collector came. The crowd made way. The Collector entered his private office, and this division of the noble army of office-seekers was duly marshaled before him, each man armed with a copy of the iron-clad oath—the same document to which the patriot POLLARD subscribed so freely. The ceremony of taking the oath was speedily performed, and the men were severally sent to the heads of the various departments, bearing an order in writing to the latter to put them on duty.

The reason for the appointment of these new men at this time, and of the removal of others, so as to make room for them, was set forth freely by Collector SMYTHE in a conversation with our reporter. He said that many of those now appointed were men who had been previously removed from the Custom-house through some misapprehension as to their fitness for their positions. In reply to a question as to the correctness of the report that the men removed were displaced because they were friends of Senator MORGAN, as a matter of retaliation for his failure to vote for the confirmation of Mr. SMYTHE as Minister to Russia, the latter said: "When I wanted to make places for these men, who had been removed through misapprehension, I removed MORGAN's friends, among whom were a great many incompetent persons. MORGAN would come to me and say, 'Here is so-and-so. He is ——'s brother-in-law, (or something of that kind;) you must appoint him!' and men entirely unfit for their positions were appointed in that way, through influence, and have positions in the Custom-house now. I have removed MORGAN's friends. Blood is thicker than water. If a man cheats me, I am going to pay him off for it. I did not want the Mission to Russia particularly. It would have cost me $10,000 a year to have gone there. But then when a man makes up his mind to a thing, he don't like to be cheated out of it. There have not been more than thirty new appointments made." These are Mr. SMYTHE's exact words as nearly as they could be recalled immediately after the interview, with the exception of the occasional interjection of a phrase not much in vogue among the pious.

TWENTIETH WARD HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Keenan—Evidence of the Eye Witnesses—The Assailant Still at Large.

Coroner KEENAN proceeded yesterday to hold an inquest on the remains of PETER McDONALD, the blacksmith, who was assaulted on the 25th inst. by JAMES McDONALD, a former employe, and fatally injured, death having ensued on Thursday evening last. The assailant was arrested at the time and arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of felonious assault and battery, as the deceased had been discharged from Bellevue Hospital under the impression that he was not dangerously injured. The Magistrate held the accused for trial in the sum of $500 bail, and he was subsequently arraigned before Recorder HACKETT at the Court of General Sessions. He plead not guilty to the charge and was remanded to the Tombs to await trial. On his way back to the prison McDONALD managed in some unexplained manner to escape from the officer having him in custody, and he is still at large, though Capt. HEDDEN, of the Twentieth Ward Police, has made every effort to recapture him. The following is a synopsis of the evidence elicited yesterday:

Jacob Abstein testified: I reside at No. 310 West Thirty-eighth-street; I am a blacksmith; I knew Peter and know James McDonald; deceased had a fire to work at in my shop, No. 441 West Forty-first-street; James worked for me some time about six weeks before the affray; James that day came to the shop and asked for money; deceased said he had paid him, when some words passed between them; James left, saying, "I'll take it out of you;" on the 25th inst., about half-past one o'clock, I was in a store opposite the shop, when I heard a noise in the street; I looked out and saw James on the sidewalk in front of the store I was in; I heard a noise outside, and saw Peter was hurt; I saw James have a pair of tongs in his hand; deceased was on the sidewalk in front of my store; I saw he was hurt, because there was blood on his head; Peter was standing holding his head; he said, "That man did it," pointing to James; the latter, when I saw him, was walking toward Peter with a pair of blacksmith's tongs; I went and took the tongs away from James; I did not see him hit Peter; I heard James say, "I'll take six months for that;" James then went into a lager-beer saloon.

Henry Stericks, testified: I reside at No. 300 West Thirty-eighth-street; I am a tanner by trade; I was not acquainted with the deceased, nor do I know James McDonald; I was in Abstein's blacksmith shop getting something done in the way of repairs about two weeks ago; it was about half-past one o'clock; I saw James McDonald come in and talk with deceased; I do not know what they said, as I do not understand English; I saw James take hold of Peter and try to throw him down; while Peter was down James bit Peter's nose; Peter resisted all he could while he was on the ground, and when the deceased got up James seized a pair of tongs and hit Peter on the back of the head; I only saw him hit one blow, after which the deceased ran across the street; I then saw James go into a lager beer saloon; the tongs were not hot, as I know of.

George Schaffer testified: I live at No. 72 Willett-street; I am a wheelright by trade; I remember the affray between Peter and James McDonald in the blacksmith shop; I was there at work about two or three o'clock; James came into the shop and asked me where Abstein was, and I told him I did not know; he then left me and spoke to Peter McDonald in a very loud manner, as though he were angry; I did not understand what he said; I believe Peter ordered him out of the shop; James then took hold of Peter and threw him on the ground; while the deceased was down James struck him with his fist; he then took hold of a pair of tongs and struck Peter twice over the head with them; he struck him on the top and side of the head; I think on the right side; Peter got up and ran out, and James ran out after him with the tongs in his hand; the boss then came and took the tongs away from James; Peter did not make any attack on James; he only ordered him out of the shop.

Bartholomew Brady testified: I am an officer of the Twentieth Precinct; the day of the affray I happened to be on Forty-second-street, and saw a crowd, which I followed; I saw Peter McDonald lying all bloody against a fence; on asking him what was the matter, he said "he had been murdered;" I then found James coming out of a lager-beer saloon; on taking hold of him he asked me who I was, and said if I was a friend of the deceased he'd give me the same as he had given Peter; I then showed him my shield, and he said that he was sorry he hadn't killed the old son of a ——, and that if I'd allow him to get another crack at him, he would be willing to take six months or five years; he was then taken to Jefferson Market and committed in default of $500 bail.

Wooster Beach, M. D., testified: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, Peter McDonald, assisted by Dr. William Shine; I commenced the examination at four P. M., Feb. 19, at No. 123 West Thirty-third-street; externally we found a cut through the scalp seven-eighths of an inch in length, on the crown of the head, half an inch to the right of the median line; a recent cicatrix of about the same dimensions as the wound mentioned an inch above the left ear; on left arm two inches between the border of the axilla was a denuded surface apparently from a burn; on turning back the scalp, pus was found beneath it, just under the wound, extending over a space of about two inches in diameter; the scalp at this point was red and thickened; corresponding with the cut in location and size was a fracture of the external table of the skull; on removing the calvarum the pus was seen beneath the dura mater, which membrane being turned back was found thickened and adherent to the head at a point beneath the external wound; the brain and membranes were congested and the other organs healthy; death in my opinion was caused from the wound in the crown of the head.

The jury rendered a verdict against JAMES McDONALD, and the Coroner issued a warrant for his arrest.

The Gamgee Meat-Preserving Process.

There was an exhibition yesterday at No. 528 Water-street of this noted process, which was supervised by Gen. W. W. BURNS, Commissary of the army. A general invitation was extended also to representatives of the Press. The apparatus, on a limited scale for preserving the meat, has just been completed, so that this was the first public trial, although carcasses of mutton preserved by this process were exhibited which had been kept for nearly two months, and which appeared quite as sweet as if the animals had been slaughtered yesterday.

The animals to be slaughtered are stupefied by inhaling carbonic oxide gas. Then, just before respiration ceases, the throat is cut, so that life is taken in the most human and quiet manner. The process of preservation really is commenced while the animal is still alive. Eight quarters of beef and the carcasses of four sheep were suspended in the spacious retort, after which the air within was converted into carbonic oxide gas, and sulphurous acid gas was infused thoroughly through and through the meat. The purpose is to slaughter beeves and other animals at the West, submit the meat to this process and ship it to market, instead of transporting live stock as is now the practice.

Gen. EATON, Commissary of Subsistence of the United States army, has caused a series of experiments to be instituted to test Prof. GAMGEES' method of preserving meats. Dr. CRAIG, who was instructed last year by Gen. EATON to conduct the inquiry, reports that the process, as at present carried out, is simple and the meats preserved are fresh, palatable and free from extraneous matters, such as up to the present time have always modified the nutritious qualities and taste of preserved annimal food. Dr. BILLINGS indorses Dr. CRAIG's conclusions in the following letter to Prof. GAMGEES:

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the carcass of a sheep prepared by your new preservative process, and forwarded from New-York City by express on the 3d inst., and for which I return my thanks.

The meat is perfectly satisfactory, being equal to the best to be obtained in this market; and when prepared for the table, cannot be distinguished from fresh meat just slaughtered.

So far as I can judge, the mode of preservation can hardly be improved upon; and it is probable that its introduction in the commissariat of the army and navy will be very advantageous in both an economical and hygienic point of view.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. S. BILLINGS, U. S. A.

The decision of the Government in the matter will probably be rendered at an early day.

A New Steamship.

The new propeller *City of Mexico,* having been completed for the line of F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, running between this City and Vera Cruz, by way of Havana and Sisal, sailed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The line consists of two vessels, and carries the mail every twenty days. The building of a new propeller will shortly be commenced for it. The new steamer measures 215 feet in length, 36 in breadth, and 20 in depth of hold. Her measurement is 1,547 tons. She is painted black, with a yellow streak, and has a handsome cabin, richly gilt and colored, upon a ground of white. The accommodations are for about fifty persons. In the steerage abundant space can be afforded if required. The *City of Mexico* will replace the *Nevada,* which was lost off Cape Hatteras last Summer, and has been built by JOHN ENGLISH & SON, of Greenpoint, under careful superintendence. A large party of 150 gentlemen accompanied her to Sandy Hook. Among them, in addition to the owners and builders, were Mr. J. M. NAVARRO, the Mexican Consul; the Spanish Consul, J. N. CORLIES, Agent of the Mexican Government, with Messrs. ENGLIS, MARCIAL, MARQUANDT, MURRAY, PONVERT, WOTHERSPOON and others engaged in the Mexican trade. The passengers were Messrs. J. ALEXANDRE, E. H. COFFEY, J. HERNANDEZ, SAVAGE and son, BRANEFF, BUSTAMENTE, BUSTILLA and Y. ITURBIDE, nephew of the first Mexican Emperor. Added to these were Mrs. YORKE, Mrs. REYNOLDS and Mrs. BRIGGS. The speed of the vessel to the Hook was twelve knots, which was by no means her maximum. A collation was served on board, speeches were made and the usual pleasure of similar trips was experienced.

The Contested Elections.

The Examining Committee was in session yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, listening to testimony on the Zimmer-Campbell case. At 4 o'clock it adjourned to Tuesday morning.

It is expected that the argument on the Hawkins-Decker case will be heard some time next week, and then as soon as it can be printed the Committee will report it to the Legislature. The contestent, Mr. DECKER, is the only Republican who appears as contestant or incumbent in any of these cases. His effort is to show that 87 illegal votes were cast for Mr. HAWKINS, whose majority was only 33.

In the Whalen and McKiever case the contestant produced testimony that ballots for him were dropped by the Inspectors behind the boxes and others substituted by legerdemain.

Mr. ZIMMER is now endeavoring to show that more votes were cast for him than were counted, which he does by bringing up men after men to swear to having voted for ZIMMER.

The next case, McCLOUD, contestant, *vs.* HALPIN, is set down for next week, Monday, Feb. 29.

The testimony so far has been such as to place the purity of the ballot and the high moral tone of the Inspectors beyond all doubt. In the Richmond case (HAWKINS *vs.* DECKER) the effort of the incumbent to prove that not all of the illegal votes were for him, elicited the fact that the second count falling one short of the first, a cent was pitched up to decide whether the missing vote was Democratic or Republican.

The Whalen-McKiever case brought some Inspectors on the stand who kissed their thumbs instead of the Bible in swearing, and then testified that their duties at the polls were performed in a manner to satisfy the most scrupulous conscience. How scrupulous their consciences were may be inferred from the fact that one of them had had his moral sense sharpened by six different terms in prison. One of Mr. ZIMMER's witnesses was extremely reluctant to testify at all, and finally declard that he had voted for neither ZIMMER nor CAMPBELL. His reluctance was accounted for, perhaps incorrectly, on the ground that he had been payed to "work for" one man and he had worked for another. It is said that a good (skillful) politician will not contest an election, because he is likely to bring out unpleasant facts, and, by so doing, make enemies and hurt his chances for the future.

A New Velocipede.

An interesting exhibition of the "Dexter" velocipede took place last evening at BURNHAM's velocipede school, the result of which was decidedly in favor of this latest candidate for the favor of expert velocipedists. The feature of the improvement which characterizes the Dexter bycycle is the loose crank, which admits of the driving-wheel running ahead of the pedals. Ordinarily, in obtaining a high rate of speed on a velocipede, the rapidity of the revolution of the crank becomes too great to be followed by the movement of the feet, except at the expense of too great exertion. This obstacle to a high rate of speed is entirely removed by the combined action of the "ratch" in the hub of the wheel, which, though it admits of independent revolution, nevertheless, leaves the propelling power at the option of the rider just the same as in the ordinary velocipede. This improvement will be eminently advantageous to riders who propose to take part in trials of speed on the race courses this season, while at the same time it will give ordinary riders more facilities for resting their limbs than is at present afforded by the best models of the imported bycycle. The Dexter velocipede is the invention of a gentleman of Poughkeepsie, and the machine exhibited last night is the second one yet made. All of our leading velocipedists who were present last evening expressed great satisfaction after trying the Dexter, and had the patentee been at all prepared to supply any demand, numbers could have been disposed of; but at present none are to be had, as some further improvements are contemplated. A feature of the Dexter, aside from the movement refered to, is an improved brake having a more direct action upon the wheels than those in common use.

The Rogers Murder.

A morning newspaper yesterday printed, under a startling heading, a letter, of which the following is a copy:

To the Editor:

SIR: If you are a mind to insert this, well and good. I will appear any time and swear to it. I can give you a good clue to the murderer of Mr. ROGERS. I live only a few doors from the man that I can, and will, swear gave the true murderer $500 for doing the deed, because he ejected him, for a good cause, from the hotel some time ago. I can tell before the Court, and will, where I heard one evening, between the mother and her son, a number of words of the conversation. I won't tell now whether LOGAN is the real murderer or not. I ask your advice. This is not a humbug. I have kept this secret to myself, as I have not wished to injure the party; but I cannot sleep at nights. I would have appeared long ago and sworn to what I had heard, but I have no notion of being detained as a witness; and if you will give me advice in to-morrow's issue, I'll take your advice. Respectfully yours,

SOPHIA.

It is almost needless to say that SOPHIA was but one of more than a hundred writers of similar epistles, who, having nothing else to do, amuse themselves by perpetrating silly hoaxes. The journal that would so far credit the pretensions of an anonymous scribbler as to seriously publish a note like the above, must have more than an average share of credulity.

Prof. Perry on Exchanges.

The second of the free course of lectures on Social and Political Science, given under the auspices of the Cooper Union, was delivered last evening by Prof. A. L. PERRY, of Williams College. His address was an answer to the question "Why do we make Exchanges?" After speaking in general terms of the universal interest of mankind in the subject of his discourse, he said: Everybody exchanges. The tradesman sells his wares, the professional man his talent, the mechanic his skill and the workman his labor, and receive an equivalent in exchange therefor. The principle which underlies all exchanges is difference of advantage. Equality of advantage gives no trade, and difference of advantage originates all trade. On these two propositions hung all the reasoning of the discourse. In the fact that difference of advantage originates all trade is found the answer to the inquiry "Why do we make exchanges?" In proportion to the difference of advantages of those exchanging was the profit of the exchange. The bare statement of the simple proposition exposed the fallacy of the common saying that a nation must be able to "compete" with another before it could profitably trade with that country. The moment a nation can compete with another, trade between them, so far as relates to the object of competition, ceases. Nations, like individuals, should improve their peculiar advantages. The highest prosperity of each in regard to its peculiar productions was of the highest advantage to the other. Taxation diminished so far forth the difference of advantage, and therefore diminished the gains of exchange. He argued against a protective tariff, and concluded amid great applause.

Printers' Strike.

The usual meeting of the book and job printers on strike took place yesterday, at Botanic Hall. The time was chiefly occupied in arranging for a mass meeting of the entire craft to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, at the Union Assembly Rooms, corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets. It was stated that as Monday was WASHINGTON's natal anniversary, there would be a holiday and a large number could attend. A full statement of the condition and prospects of the trade will be given, and a general offer of support from the Union at large will be tendered to the striking journeymen until their point becomes gained. The employers at their last meeting showed themselves ready to conform to the prices demanded by the journeymen, but were not ready to make an official acknowledgment of the fact to the Union. They proposed treating directly with individuals. To this the strikers object.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

At the meeting of clothing cutters on strike last night, at No. 10 Stanton-street, it was reported that WM. MEYER & Co. had agreed to the new scale of $24 a week, leaving but two houses yet outstanding, SONNEBORN & CO. and WM. C. BROWNING & Co. Objections, it was stated, were made by certain employers to a certain supposed resolution of the Union, that members should each give $4 a week from their wages to support those yet on strike. It was said that was simply a proposition at a recent meeting, and not resolved upon.

Death of an Old Citizen.

JAMES T. BERTINE, an old citizen of New-York, died at Babylon, L. I., on Thursday. He was the projector of the Bowery and Grand-street, Bowery and Houston-street, East Broadway, Broadway, Fourteenth-street and Ninth-avenue, First-avenue, Madison-avenue and Wall-street, Bull's Head and Pearl-street, and several other stage lines, all of which were successful pecuniary investments. His wealth was reputed at four millions of dollars.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Yesterday afternoon, Assistant Assessor WILLIAM H. HARDING, of the Thirty-second District, (E. D. WEBSTER's,) detained twenty-two barrels of whisky, which he found on the premises of Mr. MCATAVY, No. 29 Beaver-street. The charge is, that Mr. MCATAVY does not keep the book required by law. The whisky is in the charge of the Collector.

In our report of the Fulton-street fire losses and insurances in yesterday's TIMES, Mr. GARDNER G. YVELING appears as one of the occupants of the damaged building instead of the owner, as he really is. Mr. YVELING's loss on the building is estimated at $3,000, fully covered by insurance.

The officers of the Second Army Corps are requested to assemble at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Monday, Feb. 22, 1869, at 10 A. M., preparatory to the meeting of the Army of the Potomac.

TIMOTHY G. GILMORE was arrested yesterday upon a charge of forgery. It was stated that he had bought a box of soap for $7 from JOHN H. BOSCHER, No. 98 Barclay-street, and gave in payment a check for $30, payable to his own order at the Oriental Bank, and purporting to be signed by MCMANUS & CO. When the check was presented at the bank it was declared to be a forgery. The accused was therefore committed by Justice MANSFIELD for trial at the General Sessions.

The second of a series of Parlor Entertainments for the benefit of the New-York Medical College for Women will be given at the College building, corner of Second-avenue and Twelfth-street, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23. There will be a fine programme of music, vocal and instrumental; stereopticon and readings.

The Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York will meet in the large chapel of the University (Washington-square) on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, at 8 o'clock, Dr. HENRY S. HEWIT, of Class of 1847, will deliver the address. The public and the profession invited.

The first number of the *Fireman's Journal,* FRED. J. MILLER, proprietor, is before us, and presents a very promising appearance. It appeals, especially, for support to the firemen throughout the country, whose particular interests it is designed to serve. It is handsomely illustrated, and contains a variety of good readable matter. This first number has a capital likeness of Chief KINGSLAND, of this City, with a biography of the veteran fireman. The editorial matter is genial and pertinent. We cordially wish it a successful career. The *Journal* will be published semi-monthly for the present.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN HEIMERLEY, of No. 123 Avenue A, and 89 years of age, fell on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighth-street, and before he could recover himself he was precipitated down the cellar-way of No. 38 Fourth-avenue. Owing to the great distance of the fall and his advanced age, Mr. HEIMERLEY was instantly killed. While Officer PAPP, of the Fifteenth Ward, was removing the remains, PETER LEVINS, a friend of the deceased, and residing in the same house, happened to pass the spot, and proceeded to help the officer. He immediately fell into the same cellar-way and broke his arm. The body of the deceased was taken to the Morgue.

Officers DUNNE and DOLAN, of the Sixth Ward, noticed at an early hour yesterday morning, ANTHONY SAYLE, NICHOLAS STENTZ, HENRY SCHMAL and JACOB SCHWARTZ, all German milkmen near the New-Haven Railroad Freight Depot, in Elm-street. As these men were detected in the act of adulterating the milk with some water, whitened with some unknown substance, they were arrested and arraigned before Justice DOWLING on a charge of having violated one of the Health Ordinances. The Magistrate considered the evidence sufficient, and required each of the accused to give bail in the sum of $500 for trial at the Special Sessions. The prisoners had over two thousand gallons of milk in their possession when arrested, and it is to be analyzed by the Board of Health.

The final preparations for the celebration of the Jewish Feast of Purim, by the annual ball at the Academy of Music, are approaching completion. Although the demand for invitations has been unusually great, and the supply quite liberal, such discrimination has been exercised that there is strong reason to believe that, if the attendance at the Academy on Thursday night is very numerous, it will also be very respectable.

Marshal TOOKER reports that during the past week he has issued 344 licenses, for which he received $5,439 75. Of these, 11 were to boarding-houses, 11 express, 80 to carts, 57 venders, 70 drivers, 2 porters, 2 junk shops, 90 two-horse cars, 20 one-horse cars, and 1 intelligence office. For fines he received $24.

The Tax Receiver reports that he has collected the following amounts for taxes during the past week: Feb. 15, $7,452 57; Feb. 16, $24,126 68; Feb. 17, $10,345 43; Feb. 18, $8,746 61; Feb. 19, $6,485 94; Feb. 20, $10,227 39. Total, $67,384 62.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co. sold yesterday morning a collection of oil-paintings, water colors and engravings. The prices obtained were very low, and the best of the paintings were withheld. The water colors included sketches after DARLEY, and some original illustrations of DICKENS and of WHITTIER.

Yesterday the body of an unknown man was taken from the North River at Pier No. 6, and removed to the Morgue. The man was evidently about 45 years of age, and was five feet eight inches in height. He was clad in a black sack coat, plaid vest, black pantaloons, blue overalls, blue flannel shirt, and boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed upon the table for identification.

DAVID G. PERLE, aged 16, who was arrested on a charge of forgery, made by Mr. MOHLER, was yesterday discharged from custody by Justice DOWLING, who failed to find any evidence against the accused.

Yesterday afternoon, Mrs. LEWIS, of Fordham, was struck by the New-Haven noon train and instantly killed.

Brooklyn.

The twelfth popular entertainment of the Bethel of Plymouth Church will take place on Wednesday evening. It will be a concert, under the direction of Mr. GEORGE W. WARREN, of the Church of the Holy Trinity. The second series of popular entertainments will begin on March 3. The following is the list: March 3, Lecture, "Science and Art," illustrated by diagrams and models, Mr. T. P. PEMBERTON; March 10, Concert, under direction of Mr. HORATIO KING; March 17, Exhibition, Stereopantescope, Prof. B. F. WORCESTER; March 24, Concert, under direction of Mr. U. C. BURNAP; March 30, (Tuesday,) Readings, (humorous,) Prof. FROBISHER; April 7, Concert, under direction of Mr. HENRY CAMP; April 14, Lecture, "Natural Philosophy," illustrated by experiments, Prof. PLIMPTON; April 21, Concert, under direction of JOHN M. LORETZ, Jr.; April 28, Reading, "Merchant of Venice," Prof. R. R. RAYMOND; May 5, Concert, under direction of Mr. E. B. MOORE; May 12, Exhibition, Stereopantescope, Prof. WORCESTER; May 19, Concert, under direction of Mr. S. H. MURLIN; May 26, Concert, under direction of Amateur Philharmonic Society.

Gen. W. S. HILLYER will lecture on "Driftings of the War and the Nation's New Departure," at the Athenæum, on Monday evening, for the benefit of the benevolent fund of the Veteran Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Kings County....Rev. H. M. GALLAHER will lecture in his own church in Nassau-street, on Thursday evening, on "Put Money in thy Purse"....Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD will lecture on "Phil Sheridan" at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening....GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS will lecture in the new chapel on the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, to-morrow evening; his subject, "Charles Dickens"....Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM will address the Historical Society at the Packer Institute on Tuesday evening. Subject—"Military Lessons Taught by the War"....On Thursday evening, Prof. CHARLES E. WEST will address the Natural History section of the Historical Society at the rooms, on the subject of "Prehistoric Man"....JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture upon "Intemperance" at the Academy of Music on the evening of March 2....WENDELL PHILLIPS will lecture at the Academy of Music, on "Daniel O'Connell," on the evening of March 5.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER's health is considerably improved. He intended to preach to-day, but his friends insisted that he should rest another week. His pulpit at Plymouth Church will be supplied this forenoon by Rev. Mr. HUTCHINGS, of Bedford, and in the evening by Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., of Albany.

Rev. FRANCIS HILL, who has been pastor of the Wesley M. E. Church, Tompkins-avenue, was the recipient of $250 in greenbacks, at the hands of his people, on Friday evening last.

IDA POSTLETHWAITE, the girl who was accidentally injured by coming in contact with a wagon, last Thursday evening, died at the residence of her parents, on Evergreen-avenue, on Friday night.

Mr. E. D. WEBSTER, Internal Revenue Assessor of the Thirty-second District, New-York, a resident of Brooklyn, who has been confined to his house for two weeks with sickness, is better and yesterday resumed his official duties.

The Police of Brooklyn made 310 arrests last week.

The New Jerusalem Church, at the corner of Clark-st. and Monroe-place, will be dedicated this afternoon.

New-Jersey.

A gang of daring burglars have lately infested the region near Caldwell, in Essex County, and their depredations have become so extensive as to lead to threats of a Vigilance Committee, &c., among the residents of that locality. On thursday night the ticket office of the Watsessing depot, on the Bloomfield Railroad, was broken open and about $15, together with a large number of tickets, stolen. Detective WAMBOLD, into whose hands the case was given to be "worked up," found a number of tickets in an uninhabited house near the depot, and he discovered also, secreted in the barn, a lot of brushes stolen a few nights ago from JACOBUS' factory in Caldwell. A clue to the identity of the thieves has, it is thought, been discovered, and the suspected parties will be arrested.

Capt. ALBERT LEMINGTON and a private watchman on STEPHENS, CONDIT & Co.'s dock, in Newark, rescued a drowning man from the Passaic River on Friday night, and after protracted exertions restored him to consciousness. From certain remarks made by the stranger, who was a German, and from the fact that he would not tell his name or the circumstances which took him into the river, it was thought that he had made an attempt to commit suicide.

Deputy Sheriff BURNS arrested a German citizen of Hoboken, SIMON H. PRETCHENFELDEN, on Friday evening on attachment for debt. The complainant, a carpenter of Jersey City, alleges that PRETCHENFELDEN obtained $900 from him some time ago upon false pretences.

The residence of Mr. ISRAEL C. WARD, in Bloomfield, was entered by burglars on Friday night and robbed of silver-ware and other articles valued at $300.

JOHN DICKINSON, a young man residing at No. 4 Walnut-street, Newark, surrendered himself at the Newark Police Station, on Friday evening, confessing that he fired the shot, on Thursday evening, by which Mr. JOHN CASHIN was wounded. The shooting, he asserts, was purely accidental.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.
Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 78¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24¾. Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing prices of last evening, viz.: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 5,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 32s. ₽ quarter for old mixed Western, and 30s. 6d for new.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.
Sperm Oil, £99 ₽ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 20.
COTTON—The market closed easier but unchanged last night.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 93 for money and 93@93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅝. Stocks steady; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 37.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed quiet at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day have footed up 7,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—Lard, 76s. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.
PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—1:30 P. M.
Sugar, 39s. 3d. ₽ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 29s. 6d. afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.
United States Five-twenties closed at 82¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.
The Bourse closed firm; Rentes, 71f. 42c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.
COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady at 136¾f. ₽ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 137½f. for Low Middlings afloat.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.
Petroleum closed dull at 58f. for Standard White.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	30
Portland	S. W.	Hazy	21
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	28
New-York	S. W.	Cloudy	38
Philadelphia	N. E.	Hazy	33
Wilmington	N. W.	Cloudy	36
Washington	S. E.	Hazy	43
Fortress Monroe	E.	Cloudy	48
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	38
Augusta	—	Cloudy	59
Charleston	N.	Raining	54
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	34
Pittsburg	S.	Cloudy	32
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	31
Louisville	S.	Clear	40
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	54
New-Orleans	—	Foggy	65
Key West	E.	Clear	78
Havana	N. E.	Clear	76

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 20.—*In steamship St. Laurent, for Havre and Brest*—Baron and Baroness de Riviere, 2 children and 2 servants, Capt. M. Dourdan, Mr. Messel, M. L. Bilpeiman, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus J. Parot, Mr. De Grieff, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob P. Jones and Miss Jones, L. Simonim, Mme. Frordevaux, James L. Sherman and wife, Capt. Hobkirk, Mr. Voisin and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pindell, Burnet Forbes, Theodore H. Drake, L. H. Redner, Miss Sagers, Miss Neaville, Albert Berthoud, Dr. I. H. Raymond, John H. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Delprat, 2 children and servant, F. B. Gardner, Geo. H. Lanson, servant of Baron de Riviere, J. B. Page, Joseph Hague, Mme. Flobert, J. Soler, F. Puig, A. Aschimen, Mlle. Lachaume, Andrew Harman and wife, Master and Miss Harman, A. Weil, A. Beay, Mr. and Mrs. Junker, Mr. Henocque, Chas. Torrey.

FEB. 20.—*In steamship City of New-York, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Fair, Mrs. Bemis and child, H. F. Purcell, J. M. English, Maurice de Lunge, Dr. Drum, Dr. Beekman, Mr. Turner, L. H. De Rosset, R. H. Austin, Le Viscomte Geo. d'Aguin, Le Comte H. de Nedonchel, Mr. Tapecott, Miss Emma Dunsford, P. G. Bouman, A. Lionnet, George Russell, Wm. Ainesworth, Miss Mary and Miss Grace Ainesworth, A. T. Wells, Winifred Cove.

FEB. 20.—*In steamship England, for Liverpool*—F. Moriarty, J. B. Cummings, George Cook, N. Sampliar, Samuel S. Allison, Richard Fenton, M. Fosdick, Miss M. Smith, Mrs. Annie Sawyer, and others in the steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Banker, Miss S. H. Banker and maid servant, Miss H. Peck, Miss E. Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. Thackston and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Worthington, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Parsons, S. Parsons, Mrs. Haywood, Madame de Mangny, son and daughter, Miss Clark, Miss McNamee, Miss Douglas, Edward Schelling, D. McDonald, G. A. Loper, H. W. Ryder, Mr. Colt and friend, Mrs. C. S. Mayhew, John Hemingway, J. H. Bronson, H. Merriman, Mrs. J. M. L. Scovill, Mrs. M. A. Hemingway, Mrs. S. A. Merriman, Miss S. Booth, Mrs. Patten, L. Suydan, D. R. Garniss, Mrs. G. Glover, Miss Mary Glover, C. T. Stagg, J. R. Benjamin, Miss L. Beatty, Miss B. Sabin, Mrs. S. E. Dunmick, Mrs. W. Ginnes, John Heron, James Hauthorn.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—C. P. Weyland, W. S. Pendleton, J. Dickson, Mrs. J. Dickson, S. G. Ryan, B. F. Smith and son, Mrs. J. H. Parker, Mrs. J. Wendell, Miss Mary Wendell, J. Axtell, A. Axtell, J. D. Abbott, R. T. Atkinson, S. C. Wood, A. Western, Mrs. A. E. Platt, H. D. Carter.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat,* should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 46 | Sun sets.... 5 42 | Moon sets.. 2 28

HIGH WATER—HIGH WATER.

Sandy Hook. 2 30 | Gov. Island. 3 19 | Hell Gate.. 4 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, W. R. Garrison; Missouri, Palmer, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Florida Railroad Co.; George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Fredk. Baker; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, R. Lowden; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, J. Hand; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., N. L. McCready & Co.; Worcester, Hudgins, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Octarora, Reynolds, Baltimore; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Timour, (Br.,) Kinley, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; St. Joseph, Marshall, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Camilla, Humphrey, Genoa, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Eastern Chief, (Br.,) Armstrong, London, G. F. Bulley; Bunner, (Norw.,) Erickson, Cork for orders, Funch, Meincke & Co.; Carrie E. Long, Park, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.; Sarah Hobart, Coston, Matanzas, James Henry & Co.; Sarah King, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Havana, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brigs Cam, (Aus.,) Tuguizza, Belfast, G. Slocovich; Ette, (Br.,) Moulton, Sierra Leone and a market, Roberts & Ames; Maria White, Bryant, Barbados, H. W. Loud & Co.; Isola, Dowden, Cardenas, Thayer & Sargent; Redwood, Gardner, Remedios, Baxter & Merrill.

Schooners J. W. Holmes, Ward, Nevis, W. I., Jones & Lough; Esther, Hageman, Baracoa, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Edward Lee, Dixon, St. Pierre and a market, B. J. Wenberg; David Babcock, Colcord, Cardenas, J. H. Winchester; J. Simonson, Ellis, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Kate Brigham, McLean, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool Feb. 2, Queenstown 3d, via Boston Feb. 18, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Arrived at Quarantine at 9 A. M. 20th.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, New-Orleans Feb. 9, via S. W. Pass 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Valley City, McCarthy, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Thames, Pennington, Savannah Feb 17, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship American Union, Grant, London Oct. 17, via Fayal Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Nov. 11, in a heavy gale from W. S. W., lasting 50 hours, lost head of mainmast and sails, and had decks swept, stove bulwarks, &c. Put into Fayal Nov. 16, and had moderate weather since leaving Fayal. Jan. 20, lat. 25, lon. 39, spoke schr. Mary Hart, from Rio Janeiro for Falmouth, 38 ds. out, and supplied her with provisions.

Ship Swallow, (of Boston,) McLaughlin, San Francisco Nov. 14, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.

Bark Grenadier, (of Liverpool,) Sander, Yokohama 118 ds., with tea to Heinemann & Payson. Encountered a cyclone soon after leaving Yokohama, but sustained no damage, and had light baffling winds down the China Sea; passed Anjiers Nov. 29, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 1, St. Helena 10th, and crossed the equator 20th, in lon. 26. Has been 14 ds. from Bermuda, with heavy N. and N. W. gales. Jan. 24, lat. 3 N., lon. 32 35, signalized a large iron ship, from Calcutta for New-York, showing 2d pendant of Maryat's code, Nos. 0579, (ship Wenington.)

Bark Reunion, (of Boston,) Dunbar, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Davis, Cardinas 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Georgia, Todd, for New-Orleans.

Bark Antelope, White, East Harbor, T. I., 8 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Coffey.

Brig Havana, Bemis, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy westerly gales.

Schr. Francis G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Cowey, Para 21 ds., with rubber and hides to Burdett, Everit & Co.

Schr. Palos, (of Eastport,) Shackford, Caibarien 7 ds., with sugar to John Boynton's Son & Co. Feb. 12, off Gun Key, passed bark S. E. Staples, steering S.

Schr. Race Horse, (of Newburyport,) Hughes, Havana 8 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Ocean Pearl, (of Newburyport,) Pearl, Parnahiba, Brazil, 19 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Samuel Stevens—vessel to Lunt Bros.

Schr. Robert Caldwell, McCormack, Charleston 6 ds., with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with cotton, naval stores, &c., to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. Applegate, Steelman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. C. S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Phillips, Elizabethport, for Key West.

Schr. E. A. Hooper, Hooper, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with railroad ties and tar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Piscataqua, Davis, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. New Regulus, Hallett, New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Bartlett, Brown, Norwalk.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, Cold Spring.
Schr. Breeze, Somers, Virginia.
Schr. M. Rogers, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. Barbara, Hadden, Virginia.
Schr. L. T. Smith, Crie, Boston.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind moderate E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships St. Laurent, for Havre; City of New-York and England, for Liverpool; United Kingdom, for Glasgow; City of Mexico, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Missouri, for Havana and New-Orleans; Geo. Cromwell and United States, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Port-au-Prince; Alabama, for Fernandina; Champion, for Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 20—Arr. steamship McClellan, from Baltimore.

Also arr. ship Bennington, from Calcutta; Lottie Warren, from Liverpool; bark Chalmette, from Zanzibar; schr. Gertrude Howes, from Cape Town.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 20—Arr. steamships James Adger, from New-York; Promotheus, from Philadelphia.

FORT MUNROE, Feb. 20—Passed out, bark Templar, for Buenos Ayres; schrs. Marietta, for Cuba; Mary Jones, for West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 20—Arr. steamship Leo, from New-York.

Cld. ship Crescent City, for Liverpool; bark Edgar Cecil, for Montevideo; brig Ellen Maria, for New-York; schr. T. J. Parker, for Providence; steamship Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20—Sld. ship Alcatraz, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Louie A. Van Brunt, of Brookhaven, Tooker, from Caibarien, before reported off the Highlands, arrived up this morning, and reports having left in port brig John Aviles and schr. Abbie, for New-York, ready to sail. The schr. Pallas sailed 12 hours previously.

The schr. Charles Moore, Ingersoll, from Virginia, with pine wood, and full of water, was picked up and brought to this City by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Co.'s steamer Lackawanna, Capt. Reock.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Feb. 8, brig Morancy, Hill, for New-York in 7 days.

Para, Jan. 29, brigs Isabella and Uncle Sam, and schr. Gerah Banker, for New-York in a few days.

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CONTINUE THEIR OFFERING OF

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in RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c., to make room for new Spring stock now arriving.

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LIFE IS ILLUSTRATED IN THE MARCH number of PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, by Portraits and Characters of Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Ole Bull, J. J. Watson, Bishop Crowther, G. M. Ottenger, with articles on The Woman Question, Whom Do Great Men Marry? Women's Faces, Language of Expression, Quaker Religion, Witchcraft Delusion, Man's Power Over Death, Prosperity, Equality, Self-made Men, How to Rise in the World, &c. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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